Chicago Tribune.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1861.

LOUISIANA.

The State of Louisiana, purchased by the United States of America from the [illegible] of France by the payment of [illegible], in order to secure the mouth of the Mississippi river for the benefit of Western [illegible], has adopted a paper ordinance [illegible]

BAD FOR MR. TANEY.

The Dred Scott decision declared the [illegible] of slavery, embodied in the [illegible] Compromise, *unconstitutional*. [illegible] Douglas and his followers have endorsed that decision a thousand times. Mr. [illegible] now proposes to establish [illegible] south of 36 deg. 30 min., and to [illegible] *of that line*. Mr. Douglas [illegible] large number of his followers endorse [illegible] Crittenden's proposition. [illegible]—What becomes of old Mr. Taney [illegible] decision?

GONE ASHORE.

The steamship Columbia, of Spofford & [illegible]'s New York and Charleston line, [illegible] gone ashore in the harbor in the latter [illegible] in consequence of the removal of the buoys and the extinguishing [illegible] lights. The steamer Nashville of the [illegible] line has been detained in New York [illegible] consequence. It will not be necessary [illegible] Charleston while the present [illegible] parties have the arrangement of things [illegible]. They are so expert in all matters [illegible] tending to the destruction of their own [illegible] that it would be a pity to inter[fere] with them.

A MISERABLE SLANDER.

[illegible] Thursday evening Mr. Charles S. [illegible], well-known in this community [illegible] Democratic politician, though never as [illegible] recollect a candidate for office, attended [illegible] meeting of his own party, and offered [illegible] following resolutions, which he supported with a downright, uncompromising [illegible] speech:

[illegible] That in the language of the immortal [illegible] "The Union it must and shall be preserved" [illegible] that we will stand by the Constitution of our [illegible], protect the honor of our flag and resent [illegible] insult that may be offered to it, come from [illegible] quarter it may.

[illegible] That it is the duty of the General Government to enforce the laws, to keep and retain [illegible] all the forts and arsenals, and other [illegible] of the United States, and that we will [illegible] our most efficient aid to the Government for [illegible] purpose of enabling it to discharge such duties [illegible] uphold the honor of our flag.

[illegible] That the first maintenance of the [illegible] and protection of the National property, [illegible] the base and supremacy of the flag [illegible], and the discreet but decided [illegible] of the laws of the country, constitute [illegible] coercion, formidable only to law-breakers [illegible] simple justice to the law-abiding and loyal [illegible]

Mr. Cameron supposed that no assemblage of American citizens, claiming and [illegible] the protection of the American [illegible] would have the hardihood to vote his [illegible] down. The Disunionists, however, worried the greater portion of the [illegible] out of the house by dismal speeches, [illegible] protracted to the hour of 11 o'clock, and [illegible] voted them down. Whereupon the [illegible] *Times*, by a sneaking insinuation, [illegible] that Mr. Cameron is "under Republican *payer influence*." The statement [illegible] simply a falsehood—a falsehood gross [illegible] indecent in the sheet that promulgates [illegible] and only less tolerable than the cause [illegible] is defended by it.

Wholesome Truth.

[illegible] Clemens, of Virginia, in his recent [illegible] speech in the House of Representatives, [illegible]: "If the South left the Union she would [illegible] get as much of the present territory as [illegible] could grasp in his hand. A war of thirty [illegible] would never get it back, nor could [illegible] ever be extorted from the North a [illegible] giving the same guarantees to Slavery [illegible] now had."

Arkansas.

[illegible] the 18th of February the people of Arkansas will vote for "Convention" or "No Convention." They at the same time vote for [illegible]. If the "Convention" carries, it is to [illegible] on Monday, the 25th. Each delegate [illegible] is made a special messenger to carry [illegible] vote of his county to the Capitol, so that [illegible] will be there if a Convention is called.

KANSAS RELIEF.

Letter From the Hon. R. C. Whitney, Mayor of Junction City, K. T.

JUNCTION CITY, K. T., Jan. 13, 1860.

[illegible] Blake, Esq., Member Kansas Relief Com.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter about one [illegible] ago, and was glad to hear that you were [illegible] so well in collecting supplies for [illegible]. They will all be needed. Every day [illegible] new developments of the great destitution that prevails in our country. We [illegible] thought sometime ago that but few would [illegible] relief, but it now appears that at least [illegible] of the community will need aid. [illegible] not know what they can do without it. [illegible] not tell how they can get it. They can[not] get teams even to go after it, because there [illegible] money to pay the expense. We have [illegible] able to send only one team, by borrowing [illegible] money to pay for the use of it. It [illegible] them weeks to make a trip, and it will [illegible] all that one team can bring to pay for [illegible] we have already borrowed to keep the [illegible] in supply. [illegible] credit can be had. Foreign aid is our [illegible] hope. Many that were saying, but a [illegible] time ago, "the country can take care of [illegible]," are now seeking aid, and do not know [illegible] to-morrow's supply is coming from. [illegible] *know our wants; do the best you can for us* [illegible] people say what they will. God will [illegible] you in your laudable efforts, as will also [illegible] thousands of the people of Kansas.

Yours truly, R. C. WHITNEY.

Interesting Letter from an Officer in Fort Sumter.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The following is an abstract of a letter from [illegible] Doubleday, at Fort Sumter: "While the [illegible] are becoming more pacific, the mob is [illegible] becoming more outrageous and ungovernable. [illegible] they are loud in their threats about me. [illegible] say there may be some excuse for other [illegible] as they are supposed to be Southern [illegible] performing duty disagreeable to them, [illegible] I am an open Republican and enemy. Some [illegible] Southern men have written to Gov. [illegible] that his refusal to allow us to hold any [illegible] communication with the city, and his interference with our mails, has made South Carolina [illegible] in many Southern States, and he has [illegible] urged to relax his severity. We have [illegible] living on our rations and a few vegetables [illegible] for Capt. Foster's workmen, who [illegible] away, and yet the *Mercury* has the impudence to say we are fed by them. We have received no supplies of any kind from Charleston, with the single trifling exception of a box [illegible] smuggled in. If Major Anderson [illegible] allowed the privilege of contracting for fresh [illegible] and vegetables, as is done everywhere in [illegible] army, he will exercise it, but if they are [illegible] as presents from South Carolina, he will [illegible] receive them. Country people who never [illegible] a gun or a fort, and who have no education, are raving made to attack us. We [illegible] too incredulous, but feel no apprehension [illegible] don't believe the fort can be taken. [illegible] yesterday the Carolinians landed [illegible] three mortars on Cummings Point, on [illegible] point of land for attacking the fort. [illegible] is not a particle of truth in the story of [illegible]. It was stated in Charleston, to in[illegible] Government to surrender this place, [illegible] have been no prisoners in the guard [illegible] a long time. Men are behaving ad[illegible] and are in good spirits, full of fun, [illegible] for a fight. [illegible] surrendering, under any circumstances, [illegible] never dreamed of it. You need pay [illegible] to anything you see in the Charleston papers in reference to our affairs. If [illegible] reflect that when a boat with a white [illegible] from Charleston, none of our men [illegible] to communicate with it, you will [illegible] that all their stories about us are [illegible] inventions. Men bear their privations [illegible] guard duty very cheerfully. They [illegible] tobacco more than anything else. [illegible] steamboats were on watch over us all [illegible] in the direction of the bar, and [illegible] towards Charleston." This totally [illegible] the stories of supplies and free [illegible] with Charleston.

[illegible] no faith in the result of the conference [illegible] by Virginia. I have good reason to [illegible] extremists in the Virginia Legislature [illegible] to the appointment of Commissioners [illegible] to deprive the Union men [illegible] arguments against secession. The Commission will be entirely controlled by the [illegible], and compelled to present such [illegible] North as she cannot submit [illegible] the cry will be raised that the North [illegible] compromise, and Virginia will be [illegible] secession. This I know to [illegible]

THE CHICAGO EXCURSIONISTS.

Reception of the Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade at Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 24th]

The readers of the *Bulletin* have been frequently advised that delegations representing the business interests of Chicago and Milwaukee were about visiting this city, and that the strangers were expected to reach Philadelphia this morning, at an early hour. The Western guests, consisting of delegations from the Board of Trade of Chicago, and the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, and of representatives from the principal business interests of both these cities—one hundred and twenty gentlemen in all—were met at Downingtown, at an early hour this morning, by a joint committee of the Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, who accompanied them to the city. They reached here at half past seven o'clock, and proceeded at once to the Continental Hotel, where quarters had been engaged for them.

AT THE BOARD OF TRADE ROOM.

Between ten and eleven o'clock, under escort of the Philadelphia committee, the strangers proceeded to the Board of Trade room, opposite the State House. A number of gentlemen, connected with the Philadelphia Board, were in waiting to receive them. Mr. J. Y. Munn, President of the Board of Trade of Chicago, and Mr. Hill, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Mr. Samuel C. Morton, President of the Philadelphia Board of trade, spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. MORTON.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade of Chicago and the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee:

The pleasurable duty is devolved upon me of welcoming you, on behalf of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, to this city, and to express our gratification at the prompt manner you have responded to our invitation, which was extended with the same warmth of feeling that characterized such kind and unremitting attentions to the delegation from Philadelphia, who visited your respective cities in October last. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that those civilities have made a deep and lasting impression, and it will not be the fault of our business men if they do not cultivate them in the future so as to result to our mutual advantage and interest. The continuous iron band which now unites us together must, ere long, make it desirable that a considerable portion of your breadstuffs should seek an outlet for transatlantic markets at this port, where, through the agency of steamers, you may be in communication with Europe in a fortnight; while it will be our fault if we do not induce you to invest a part of the proceeds of such cargoes to advantage in some of the varied products of the loom, or other branches of manufacturing industry, with which our city teems. To some of these establishments it will be our pleasure to conduct you during your stay, as well as to objects of a scientific or literary character within our limits.

I will now hand you over, gentlemen, to the proper committee to whom is delegated the duty of conducting you to Independence Hall, in which time-honored and cherished locality you will be cordially greeted by our worthy Mayor.

Mr. Morton's remarks were greeted with applause.

RESPONSE OF MR. MUNN.

Mr. Munn, of Chicago, said in response that his speech would be Western, and any remarks in which he might indulge would be unprepared and unpremeditated. The delegations from Chicago and Milwaukee had accepted the invitation to visit Philadelphia, as their presence here indicated. There was a strong desire on part of the people of the North West to visit Philadelphia, and much trouble had been experienced to keep the number within reasonable bounds. "The number is larger than was originally intended, but it could not be made smaller without failing to represent the business interests of the North West.

Mr. Morton—"The number is quite small enough, sir." [Applause.]

Mr. Munn thanked the President of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and resumed: He was not accustomed to public speaking, and he had no intention of making a spread-eagle speech. [Laughter.] There was one eagle, however, he could not refrain from eulogizing. He meant the American eagle. [Cheers.] He had always respected and cherished that eagle as an emblem of our country, and he would continue to do so. [Cheers.] When he left home, he had determined to leave business behind; but there was one allusion in the remarks of Mr. Morton which he felt constrained to respond to. The people of the West and North West are large consumers of Philadelphia manufactures, and they might buy largely of its importations. We must pay for them with the products of our soil. It is the interest of both to have cheap transportations for our produce to the sea board. If there were any persons interested in the Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Roads, present, he would like them to listen to what he was about to say. Our produce is bulky and cheap, and we cannot pay heavy rates of freight upon them, without ruinous consequences to the producer and the Western merchant. A very small increase in the tolls on this description of freight, amounts to a very serious and important aggregate, when the enormous quantity of cereals sent East is taken into consideration.

If these two lines would prepare rolling stock to carry grain in bulk, it could be carried more cheaply, and the dealer would be benefited, while the trade would be largely increased. These things should be considered, and with proper management he saw no reason why Philadelphia should not become as good a grain market as any upon the seaboard.

Mr. Munn's remarks were listened to with marked attention and interest, and at the conclusion he was loudly cheered.

MR. HILL'S REMARKS.

Mr. Hill, of Milwaukee, spoke a few words in advocacy of the views expressed by Mr. Munn. He spoke of the heavy cost of shipping grain in bags from the West to the seaboard, and briefly urged the importance of increased facilities for cheap transportation in bulk. But these things would be talked over in private. In conclusion, he thanked the gentlemen present for the courtesies already extended to the delegations. He also desired to express their sense of indebtedness to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

MR. BUDD REPLIED.

He said the subject referred to by the gentleman who had just spoken, had claimed the attention of the Corn Exchange. It is understood that the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies will facilitate this matter of freight as soon as sufficient encouragement is afforded. Cars will be furnished, which will carry grain in bulk as securely as the tightest vessel. Between Chicago and Philadelphia no trans-shipment will be required, except, perhaps, at Pittsburgh, where, he trusted, some cheap and effective plan would be adopted for accomplishing the desired object.

At the conclusion of Mr. Budd's remarks, Mr. President Morton announced that the gentlemen present would now proceed to the Hall of Independence, where the party would be received by the Mayor of the city. The party then crossed the street to the State House, and many of them entered the sacred apartment for the first time in their lives.

RECEPTION AT INDEPENDENCE HALL—ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

The deputation proceeded to Independence Hall, the entrance being occupied by the reserve force in double files, between which the visitors and the committee passed. As the gentlemen gathered in the venerable hall they appeared much impressed with the appearance of its hallowed precincts.

His Honor, Mayor Henry, was present to receive them, as the party was presented by Mr. Budd.

MAYOR HENRY'S ADDRESS.

His Honor opened by alluding to the inclemency of the weather, but expressed the hope that the heartiness of their welcome had made that a light matter. At this early hour since your arrival, your steps have been attracted to this spot of such patriotic interest, in which it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the city of Philadelphia. [Applause.] In so doing, I recognize in you, gentlemen, the representatives of a class conspicuous for its efforts to advance the progress of civilization, and for its patriotic devotion to our country in its early struggle for independence. I welcome you as successors to that class from which came Hancock and Morris, Livingston, Whipple and Samuel Adams, as well as others whose portraits adorn these historic walls. I recognize in you, gentlemen, a class, who, though dwelling at a distance from this venerable place, this heritage of our common country, yet possessing the same claim upon it, and the same deep feeling of interest in it, as those of us who were born beneath its eaves. Yours is this hall, and yours is the same heritage—that of American citizens, [great applause,] a heritage which extends over every inch of Territory ever claimed as American soil. [Cries of "good," and renewed cheers].

On the last occasion in which, in my official capacity, I uttered words of welcome in this hall, was upon the occasion of the reception of the commissioners appointed to locate the National Monument, designed by the several States of this Confederacy. This was but seven months since. How changed is the aspect of the affairs of our beloved country!

But, gentlemen, I shall not intrude upon you reflections upon the great topic of the day. In the far horizon over the vast inland sea, whose waters lave the cities where you dwell, you have seen the sun entering at the dawn; its early progress, obscured by mists and lowering clouds; and you have watched it as it burst forth in glory, reflecting in its beams the bow of God's promise. God grant the fanaticism and treason which now obscures our beloved land may thus break away, and the loyalty of the American people set in our National heavens as an abiding sign and emblem of peace and unity to all future generations.

Great applause followed the concluding words of his Honor, after which he again welcomed the deputation to the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Munn, of Chicago, then presented the first speaker chosen to reply to the Mayor's words of greeting.

REMARKS OF MR. GOODWIN, OF CHICAGO.

Mr. Goodwin heartily responded to this generous greeting, and said that the deputation came to this great city to become better acquainted with its people; or rather, to make Philadelphia more conversant with the North-west and its resources. Our noble city of Chicago lies at the head of a navigation as extensive as that possessed by you on the sea-board, and the waters which skirt Illinois, reach both to the Atlantic on the east and the Gulf on the south. Our progress has rivalled that of Tadmor in the desert. In connection with our honorable and generous rival, Milwaukee, we seek an outlet for our commerce, and we ask of Philadelphia that she will not allow other cities to steal that golden prize while you sleep. [Applause.] But the almighty dollar is not the only motive for our visit: we are here to shake hands with you as well as to ask you to share in the one hundred and sixty millions of exports of Chicago.

But, Mr. Mayor, there were allusions in your address which make us feel in what presence we stand, and what is the present position of our land. Now, in view of the glorious recollections of the patriotism of the past which crowd around us here, I express the sentiments of the Board of Trade of Chicago, in declaring their unanimous and unfaltering devotion to the Union of this confederacy of States. [Great applause.]

It is but three-quarters of a century since that liturgy of liberty was framed in this Hall, and the banner of the Republic was raised by Paul Jones. Since that memorable era every star has been deepened, and every stripe crimsoned by patriot blood, as that banner has been borne from Lexington to Mexico. Since that era, the modern heresy has arisen, that single States have the right to separate themselves from that Confederacy. Sir, we do not believe this; Chicago, nor Illinois, nor the Northwest, cannot submit to that heresy. [Great applause.]

Three dollars an acre was paid to Spain for Florida, and $15,000,000 for Louisiana, by the United States—and for what? Was it not to *prevent* the mouths of the Mississippi from falling into the hands of an invading enemy? [Cheers.] This, sir, is the opinion of the Northwest! And Pennsylvania, too, has the same interest in the free navigation of the Mississippi—an evidence of which met us at her wharves along the line of the Monongahela crowded with steamers. It is for the Northwest to speak for the Mississippi, and when she goes out of the Union it will be by a revolution, and *not* under the *forms* of the Constitution! [Cheers.] It is for Pennsylvania and the Northwest to say this Republic shall receive no detriment, and say this while offering every honorable concession to our erring brethren of the South. We would,

> "Be to their virtues very kind,
> And to their faults a little blind."

We should listen to the voice of the border States, and redress all injuries under the flag of our common country. Sir, Chicago does not allow herself to look into the vortex of Disunion, but in view of all the perils of the times, she says in the words of a hero of the South—*The Union must and shall be preserved*. [Great cheering.]

General King, of Milwaukee, was then introduced.

SPEECH OF GENERAL KING.

The speaker said that this welcome to Philadelphia on an inclement day, reminded him that just such weather occurred when Philadelphians visited Milwaukee. Only that one was a rain storm and the other a snow storm. We thought you had got up the storm of to-day for our especial delectation. [Laughter and cheers.] We took it as an instance of the proverbial hospitality of Pennsylvania, a hospitality which nobly met us at Pittsburgh, and which has accompanied us thus far.

Gen. King then alluded in terms of eulogy to Pittsburgh, to the great Central Railroad, to the Cambria iron works, whose furnace fires lit up Pennsylvania's mountain gorges, and he said that from every forge and anvil of Pittsburgh came a voice for Union. [Cheers.] He spoke particularly of the Hall of Independence, and said, God forbid that while this Hall shall stand the Declaration here signed should be annulled, the Constitution here framed should be violated, or the Union here born should be dissolved.

Hearty applause followed the close of Gen. King's speech, after which the party inspected the portraits and relics of the Hall, and then took their departure for the Corn Exchange.

AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

At twelve o'clock, the delegates arrived in a dripping state at the Corn Exchange. After some moments spent in general conversation, Mr. Budd improvised a rostrum at one side of the main apartment, and introduced the leading delegates formally to the members of the Exchange. Mr. Steele then said to them:—Gentlemen: There is a peculiar fitness, in view of the nature of the main products of the Great Northwest, in your receiving a cordial welcome from this association.

The advances recently made toward a more thorough alliance between your section and our city will, we trust, ripen into a thorough and permanent friendship. We must confess that we have cast a longing eye upon the cereals of the West. The immense productiveness of your lands, and the enterprise and energy of your people have at once amazed Europe and the Old World generally, and delighted us. We can say then, with heartfelt sincerity, you are welcome in Philadelphia.

Mr. Munn now introduced Mr. Rumsey, of the Board of Trade of Chicago, who said: Mr. President—I would be glad if I felt that the flattering introduction of Mr. Munn was wholly founded on fact. We have met with various obstructions on our route, and one of these I find in my throat, and can hardly speak. Our Board of Trade once made the mistake of electing me their President; but they soon became so tired of me that they chose Mr. Munn in my place. This fact of my once having occupied that post is, I suppose, the reason of my being now called on to speak. We had some trouble in getting to Pittsburgh and are rather worn out, and so you cannot expect much of us. In the name of our Board I would express our satisfaction at your cordial greeting. We have enjoyed our visit thus far, and certainly enjoyed that which you made to us. We are strong for union in business as well as in government affairs. I thank you for your welcome. May we soon have an opportunity to reciprocate.

Mr. Hill was next introduced. He said: I cordially repeat the desire of Mr. Rumsey that this meeting with you may tend to unite the Northwest with this portion of the seaboard. It is not expected after our hard travel that we should make many speeches, though courtesy requires that we should say something. In spite of our hardships we have greatly enjoyed our trip, and I can do nothing more now than echo the sentiments of those who have preceded me.

Mr. Budd now announced that those of the delegates who wished to betake themselves to any of the especially interesting localities in the city, would be supplied with fitting escorts, while the remainder would no doubt all spend their time pleasantly and profitably circulating among our merchants.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE VISIT.

This afternoon the visitors, with the Committee will dine together at the Continental, and they will visit such manufactories, stores, &c., as they think proper. They have already been invited to visit most of the places of public interest in the city.

This evening the strangers will attend the Operatic and Musical entertainment of Mr. Geo. Hood, at the Academy of Music.

To-morrow morning, the visitors will be escorted to the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, Girard College, Fairmount, and if possible, to the Navy Yard.

At 7 o'clock on Friday evening, the programme will close with a magnificent banquet, at the Continental. Nearly four hundred persons will be present.

On Saturday, the members of the deputation will be freed from any obligation of joint action, and will move about the city as inclination may draw them.

On Saturday a portion of the party will leave for Baltimore and Washington, returning to this city on Tuesday next, and remaining until the day following, when they leave for the West. S. M. Felton, Esq., President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company has kindly extended an invitation to the party to pass over their road from this city to Baltimore, and a special train will be provided for the purpose.

The Struggle in Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25, 1861.

The *Bulletin*, the fire-eating organ, calls preliminary meetings of the State Rights party to propose delegates to a County Convention, to meet on the 4th proximo, and is sorry to believe that the Missouri *Republican*—which is the old conservative paper of the city—will support the Federal Government in enforcing the laws.

Representative Noell, in Congress, writes the *Republican* a reply to a dispatch published here, to the effect that the Missouri delegation recommend immediate secession. He says: "I utterly repudiate the doctrine of secession, and deny that such rights exists under the Constitution. I hope Missouri will be the last State to resort to this extreme revolutionary measure. I will be the last man in the State to give up the Union."

Craig, Phelps and Barrett, also repudiate the recommendation. The *News* and *Republican* declare they will support no man for the Convention who is conditionally or unconditionally for disunion; and the *News* says it will observe no party distinctions. The Republicans will have six names on the Union ticket. Canvassing is going on extensively at Jefferson City. Willard P. Hall is putting in heavy licks against Green.

Lieut. Governor Reynolds urges a postponement till after the 4th of March.

Virginia and Ohio—Special Message from Gov. Dennison.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

COLUMBUS, Jan. 25.

Governor Dennison transmitted the following special message to the Senate this afternoon:

To the General Assembly of Ohio:

I transmit herewith a copy of a Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia on the 19th inst., relating to the condition of the country, and among other things, proposing the holding of a Convention in the City of Washington on the 4th proximo, to be composed of Commissioners appointed by the several States.

The resolutions further submit, as a programme for the adjustment of the existing unhappy differences, the propositions embraced in the resolution presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, so modified as that the first article proposes as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that in all Territory now held or hereafter acquired, South of 36 deg. 30 min., slavery of the African race shall be effectually protected as property therein, during the continuance of the Territorial Government, and the fourth article shall secure to the owners of slaves the right of transit with their slaves between and through the non-slaveholding States and Territories. While a regard for the fraternal relations that have so long subsisted between the citizens of the different States, and the cheerful recognition of that comity between them which has always been duly esteemed as one of the strongest ties of Union, make it eminently proper that the invitation of Virginia to her sister States to meet in Convention for the purpose indicated, should be accepted by this State, I feel it to be a duty to the people of Ohio and to our fellow-citizens of all the States, to frankly say that the proposed terms of adjustment are, in my judgment, inadmissable.

In submitting this important subject to the wisdom of the General Assembly, I can but express my profound regret, that in these suggestions from the State of Virginia, which had so large a share in framing the present Constitution, and which has had a larger and more constant influence in our government under it, than any other State, she omits to encourage our reliance upon the Constitution as is is, and apparently deems it necessary to adjust our views in regard to Territory not yet acquired, before the great interests of the country can find repose from the troubles concerning that which now belongs to us.

WM. DENNISON.

The message and resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed in advance of all other matters. Another Message was received from the Governor, transmitting a cold, diplomatic note from President Buchanan, acknowledging the receipt of the patriotic resolutions recently adopted by the Ohio legislature.

Connecticut Ready.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CONN.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
HARTFORD, Jan. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 227.

A spirit of disloyalty to our National Union has manifested in itself a determination to decide upon constitutional rights, without resorting to judicial tribunals; in resolutions of State Legislatures and State Conventions which deny that allegiance is due the Federal Government from citizens of those States; in an attack upon a vessel sailing with United States troops under the flag of our country; in seizing and holding custom-houses, arsenals and forts; and in a spirit which dictates the course to be pursued by Federal officers, and which justifies resistance to their authority.

When there is evidence of designs to subvert the Government, when reason gives way to passion, and order yields to anarchy, the civil power must fall back upon the military for support, and rest upon this arm of the national defense for aid in protecting the property and person of the citizen, in enforcing the laws, and in maintaining the public peace.

As the active services of the militia may soon be required for the purposes above indicated, the Commander-in-Chief would call their attention to the importance of filling up their ranks by enlistments, of a careful inspection of their arms and equipments, of perfecting themselves in drill and discipline, and of being ready to render such service as any exigency may demand.

Major-General Thomas Guyer will promulgate these orders in the division. By order of
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Com. in-Chief.
JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, Adj't-General.

Movements about Norfolk.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Saturday says:

"It is stated that the magazine of Fort Norfolk does not now contain an ounce of powder or a single shell, all having been sent for safe-keeping to Old Point. This looks very much like the Government intends forcing us into measures, or taking away from us the means of resistance. The greatest excitement is manifesting itself among the people at this move, and measures are openly discussed to prevent the seizure of other United States property.

The steamer Express remained at the Magazine wharf, at Fort Norfolk, all day yesterday, and steamed down the river last night, deeply loaded with powder and munitions of war, but returned during the night, and after re-loading, steamed away again at 8 A. M. this morning. Where was the powder carried to and why the unusual haste in loading the steamer, and sending her off under cover of night? We shrewdly suspect that old "fuss and feathers" thinks that the magazine, from its proximity to this place and village over the creek, is not exactly as safe as it might be, and that the powder and shell can be better taken care of within the walls of Fortress Monroe. The thing, at any rate, looks singular to a man up a-tree.

Stampede Among the Salts at New Orleans.

[From the N. O. True Delta, of the 22d.]

The approach of the meeting of the State Convention, and the expected retirement, by its ordinance, of Louisiana from the Union very soon thereafter, acted upon the shipping in this port on Monday, very much in the style of an electrical battery, a very large fleet having applied for and obtained clearances, in anticipation of the abolishment or suspension of the functions of the Custom House.

RATHER COOL.—The Charleston *Mercury* says: "An officer of Fort Sumter, on Saturday, called at our counting room and subscribed for the Charleston *Mercury*, to be mailed to him at Fort Sumter, *for the next three months*."

THE CITY.

☞ SEE FOURTH PAGE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The City Fathers hold their semi-monthly meeting to-night.

THE BISSELL CASE.—No decision has yet been given in the Superior Court, or the motion for change of venue in the Bissell Case.

POLICE MATTERS.—The list at this tribunal, on Saturday morning, was extremely light, and comprised three cases of extremely tight.

FELO DE SE.—A horse ran away with a cutter and killed himself by collision against a tree on Monroe street on Friday last. He belonged to E. J. Canfield.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAIL ROAD.—On On Monday (28th inst.) the train usually leaving this city at 7:45 A. M., will for *that day* be discontinued. The 12:30 train will run as usual.

BREAKING GROUND.—We notice that ground has been broken for the Tremont House improvement. D. C. Hawley, the contractor for putting in new sewers of the house, has already commenced operations.

CURLING.—Some of our Scottish born citizens, have, as we have before stated, established a Curling Club, for the practice of one of their favorite national games. They were busy at it on the ice in the river Saturday.

THE CLEVELAND LODGE FESTIVAL.—The Cleveland Lodge have always given at eclat to their Festivals, and made them notable in that class of affairs. The give the Fifth Annual Festival at the Tremont House on Thursday evening next.

RETURNED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.—A few days ago a young man named Mike Kennedy made his escape from the vestibule of the jail, where he was at work under the charge of the jailor. On Friday afternoon he was re-arrested and is in his old quarters.

SKATING CARNIVAL.—The North Side Skating Club had a brilliant and successful carnival, in fact we may say, *a(n)ice* carnival on Saturday afternoon and evening. The Light Guard Band furnished the music, and the light footed skaters had a merry time of it.

"ONE OF THEM."—A new novel by Charles Lever. Also a fresh supply of those neat charts of Charleston Harbor, showing the exact relative position of Fort Sumter, and containing a diagram of that fortress have have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

TWO FARE TICKETS.—The City Railway Company are preparing to issue two fare tickets, a neat little square card, entitling to two fares, a convenience that will be appreciated by all residents along their lines, especially in cases where it is desired to furnish the bearer, a child or servant, with fare both ways and no more.

THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.—We learn definitely that this new hotel has not as yet been leased, though quite a number of prominent names, of hotel keeping fame are associated in negociation with Mr. Sherman for the establishment. Such attention indeed has it attracted, that there needs no guarantee, were any required previously, that it will fall into the hands of some one who knows how to "keep a hotel."

OUR STEAM FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The city imperatively needs two or three more Steam Fire Engines of a lighter build than any now in use here. The present complement is at best a scant one with no "allowance for breakage." Two or three machines temporarily disabled, or under repairs at the same time, it might prove a false economy. Chief Engineer Harris exercises his important trusts with consummate skill and vigilance, and will make the most of what he has, but it will be safer and wiser to give him a full equipment of machines. The additions sought are of the light two horse machines.

Singing in Church.

Editors Tribune:

It is hard when plain spoken people are misunderstood. The Mentor family are especially restive under misinterpretation. Since my brief reference to the matter of Congregational Singing, my post-office drawer has had a plethora of communications from parties over their own signature, or under the flimsy disguise of Ibis, or Isis, Index, Vindex, and the rest of those common names which are by no means proper in epistolary correspondence. I am written to as if I was a singing-master, a chorister out of place; and, per contra, I am set down by one writer, in a neat female hand, as one who do not know what I am writing about, which is very likely, for, in the matter of Congregational Singing, as practised, or rather "unpractised," I am ready to say, with quite a number of venerable people in whom I have the greatest confidence, that "I don't know about it," a remark that resembles those comical little gutta-percha heads, which you may gently squeeze into any desired expression.

I have no more to write on that topic, however, just at this time, but I do not wish to be misunderstood. When I go gravely up to my friend Jenkins, as I am accustomed to do, and, being a larger man than he, and fully up in the dumb-bell practice, say to him: "Jenkins, my boy, you are wrong; you have made an ass of yourself, Jenkins," it is not pleasant for me—being Mentor—to have Jenkins talk of "inferring from a remark I made." He has no business to infer. He don't infer at all. I save him the police duty and do the *dragging in* myself—a legitimate and philological synonym of that much abused term.

So when some one infers that I am for Quartette choirs as against the Militia system in church music, I beg he will not infer. I won't have any inferences, for it will be dragging me Mentor to and fro on this question. I told you the Mentor family were no thrushes, no more are they. It is thus, far enough a remove from singing birds falling out with one another.

Here is how it was. I was oppressed with a duty I had to perform. I wished to say a word in season to the "second person spoken to" in my last letter, concerning certain effects that might be produced in congregational singing, by his falling in with the idea, and leave others to fall in with the tune better qualified than himself to swell the amount of actual music: that was all.

And simultaneously with the above I was oppressed with a duty it was mine to perform with these very quartette choirs, and I chose to attack the largest subject first: that was all. Let us now take the other branch of the subject. I did, and I'll tell you how.

I was sitting in one of our churches not long ago, at morning service. The clergyman gave out the beautiful and familiar hymn,

> By cool Siloam's shady rill
> How fair the lilly grows,
> How sweet the breath beneath the hill,
> Of Sharon's dewy rose.

Here, said I, is something good coming. I have always liked those beautiful words, and had seen them rendered where the tune formed their simple and appropriate setting. The organ struck up. I judged the organist was trying to get rid of an opera air that would stay in the pipes. It was a tedious process, and finally the opera air seemed to get the best of the chase, among the "forest of pipes, big and little. Never mind, said I, he will be through with that directly, only let him get his fingers on that profane musical straggler.

Finally the the quartette choir rose, apparently unaware that that the organist was still struggling with the adversary in the shape of a vagrant opera. They began. I heard them for the space of two minutes—the four to whom I had looked for the musical rendering of the words of the hymn. I heard nothing of it. I looked into my neighbor's hymn-book. They were all gazing at the same page with myself. But the singers—what were they at?

Presently I made it out, but it was a sad jumble on, my beautiful hymn. The tenor sang the first line through and held on to it as long as he could keep his breath, remaining in the "rill" until he must have drowned himself, had not the bass come to his assistance, and carried him on as far as a the "lily," where both came to a pause, went back, went through it again, did it again, and finally set out with the treble and alto with an apparently increasing confidence derived from numbers, but this time the "rill" was fatal to poor basso, for he was drowned in it, the treble continuing the matter in the *purest Italian* I have ever heard.

When the four had rendezvoused at the last line, they again divided and attacked the verse, and went round and round in it, each flourishing a fragment, and finally the treble again went at it, and gave us the Italian for it from beginning to end.

As was necessary and incident to such excessive labor bestowed upon one verse, only two verses were sung, and I sat down bewildered. I had seen beautiful and optical effects produced by changing and interchanging colored transparencies, a very elegant one I remember on the front of Barnum's Museum. On the whole, however, I did not like the effect similarly produced in music, and was particularly curious about the Italian version of the hymn.

So I stopped at the close of the service and in my blandest manner accosted the four youngerly people coming down from the music loft. First, I asked the treble would she be kind enough to allow me to see her Italian edition of the—Village Hymns. (We are not to be caught on this.)

"Sir," said she, sweetly, "I have no such."

"Then you sing Italian translating as you proceed?"

"Sir, I assure you I did not sing Italian."

"You did not? Nor you?" (To Alto.)

"No, neither of us."

"And you sang English?"

"Yes."

"Well, I listened intently, but failed to understand one word of it."

Then I went on, still addressing the four young people:

"In my opinion, the object in writing a hymn is to enclose an idea in words suitable to carry the sound. Some rare old caskets of this kind have come down from Dr. Watts whose praise is in all the churches. And Heber has written hymns whose very words are a melody. So of others, not to be tedious and take up your time from your dinners, my dear people. Now in opera it is altogether pardonable, and sometimes very fortunate that a convenient unknown tongue conceals the purposes of the blood-thirsty villain with a tin dagger and a cotton velvet jerkin worsted trimmed, for he is not generally considered such a personage as is considered safe to be around in modern society, and the ladies too—bless me when I have brought my feeble philological powers to bear upon the bungling translation of the libretto purchased outside, I have under my breath thanked the confusion of Babel for just that particular Italian tongue wherein to stow away such sweetly spoken atrocities. Confessedly it is better that my sweet nieces Mary Jane and Ann Maria should innocently deem "Timbertius" saying his prayers in E flat major (never mind criticising that,) than about now, dear girls, he is actually proposing to himself to kill the two babies in the piece, by poisoning their pap-dish. I bless the Italian for cloaking all that.

"But in our modern hymn-books, dear young people," said I frowning down a movement of the tenor to run away. "do you find aught atrocious to be concealed? Is not the hymn committed to your trust to be given to the congregation with all the added charm it belongs to music to bestow. And is it thus you execute your trust? Do you aim to give us the hymn with an appropriate garnish of music, or do you make it a mere wig-block, whereon to hang all the fripperies and false curls and twists that you can pluck from the opera. Would a dove be a better dove, with bird of paradise feathers stuck all over him. If I ask my landlady for buttered pancakes, am I gratified to receive a slice of butter with the merest suspicion of the familiar edible I have named?

"The other day young people," here I leaned my head back against the door, keeping it fast, "I saw my niece Martha Jane take her bonnet to pieces. She took off a bow here, a bit of silk there, some flowers over yonder, took out the 'rooshes' I think she called them, unwound a ribbon, and just when I thought we were coming down to the plain fact, just bonnet and no more, lo! there was no bonnet, only a mere shred of wires and stiffening as the foundation for *trimmings*. Let me ask you young people if you believe that is the sole design of the sweet hymn you just sing about 'Siloam's shady rill.'

"Don't do it again, don't do it. As well go back to Latin prayers and Latin preaching, as to retain in church choirs this abominable musical millinery and artificial flower work."

Just then I saw the basso telegraphing across the church to the pew opener, a moderately stout fellow, who carefully took off his Sunday coat, and laid it into one of the pews. Seeing this movement, although I had much more to say, I passed out, meeting the pew opener midway the aisle.

MENTOR.

Manslaughter on the North Side.

An inquest was held on Saturday on the corner of Chicago avenue and Pine street, on the body of a man named John Keegar, deceased, under the following circumstances. Keegar, who was a drinking man, was very much in liquor, and very ugly on the 10th inst., and on that day had a violent altercation terminating in a fight with an elderly German named Bernhard Stenger who lived in the same house with him. At the first encounter Kegar exchanged blows with the other, himself receiving a severe blow on the head.

Shortly after he again attacked Stenger in the street, and hit him on the head with a hammer, when the latter closed with him, threw him down and stabbed him twice in the side. From these wounds Keegar died as above stated.

Stenger was taken into custody by officer Prince, and a jury of inquest empanelled by Corner James, who had a hearing at the Court House on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Rogers, who attended Keegan, gave his testimony to the effect that the principal wound penetrated the liver and was the cause of death. A post mortem was held by Dr. J. R. Gore, County Physician, establishing the same fact. As the result, Stenger was committed to jail on a Coroner's warrant.

The deceased leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

Stealing a Ride.

Just now it seems to be a favorite freak with persons whose moral perceptions are feebly developed, to avail themselves of teams left standing in various parts of the city, and after riding to the extent of their inclination, to leave the surreptitiously borrowed turnout to itself, generally selecting some point other than the starting one, for obvious reasons. Several gentlemen have recently been victimized in this way, especially since sleighing came in. We can imagine nothing more provoking in its class of human annoyances than to step out ready to resume possession of your own craft, and find it spirited away in manner as above stated. In most instances the recovery of the property is not difficult, the finding of the team being duly reported by the police to the City Marshal's office, where the owners generally file immediate notice of their loss.

A few days ago a valuable horse and buggy left standing fastened on Randolph street, by its owner, was found two days later in the keeping of an honest German who had taken up the animal in pity, from where it had been tied over night in the Northwestern suburbs of the city.

It will be salutary if some of these knaves responsible for mischief of this class get their deserts in the Police Court. It would be pleasant to have Justice Davis or Justice Akin lay down the law to them.

Young Men's Union Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the YOUNG MEN OF CHICAGO, who are in favor of the Union and the Constitution as they are, and opposed to all further compromises and concessions of Freedom to Slavery, will be held in Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At the annual election of officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, held on Saturday evening, the following gentlemen were elected:

President.—G. Medairy.
Vice President.—T. D. Griffin.
Recording Secretary.—Chas. C. James.
Financial Secretary.—Robert V. Shurly.
Corresponding Secretary.—Chas. Trudeau.
Treasurer.—John Anderson.
Board of Directors.—J. W. Sisterson, (Chairman), Walter Slawson, Isaac George, G. M. Newcomb, A. McNally.
Guardian.—Fred. Vogt.

BARREL MACHINES.—Wm. H. Doane is among our most reliable and enterprising business men. His superior machinery is fast favor with the coopers of the Northwest. It is worthy the investigation of all engaged in the stave and coopering business. See adv.

M. S. R. R.—The Michigan Southern Railroad Company are rapidly fitting up their elegant new office in the Sherman House.

THROAT AFFECTIONS.—I have been in the habit of using "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" or Lozenges, when I have been compelled to speak though suffering from cold. They are very beneficial in clearing the throat, and so far as I can see, have no injurious tendencies of any kind. I can confidently recommend them to public speakers generally.

S. J. P. ANDERSON,
Pastor of the Central Church.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1859.

I heartily unite in the above commendation.

M. SCHUYLER,
Rector of Christ Church, St. Louis.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.—The following are extracts from a few of the many letters of commendation being received daily:

"The new Stave Cutter works the easiest and cuts the most even, perfect flour barrel stave I ever saw. It is the first cutting machine I ever worked that does not split the ends. On Saturday last I cut 19,660. I can cut more. My staves sell for $1 00 per thousand more than I could get for those cut by Crossitt's machine before I discarded it. I saw your Head Rounder, Heading Saw and Foot Jointer at Horicon. You may send me one of each at same price Mr. Cowen paid for his."

Another letter reads:

FRIEND DOANE:—Your set of Flour Barrel Machinery is now in full blast. I am turning out 225 barrels per day. Have figured some at cost. I make the cost near eighteen cents each. Think I can reduce that when all is correctly systematized. Let me say, in a word: This machinery beats anything I ever saw for simplicity, cheapness and despatch."

See advertisement in another column, and write Wm. H. Doane, Chicago, and get his catalogue with full list of his machines. ja28-2t

TEMPERANCE.—Rev. W. F. Stewart will deliver a lecture on the subject of Temperance at the hall northeast corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, on Tuesday evening, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ Glycerine Soap, Honey Soap, Poncine Soap, Sand Tablets of the best quality, at Sargent's Toilet Soap Depot, Randolph and State street.

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 88 West Randolph st. ja26-3m

GAS FIXTURES.—I am daily receiving from the factories large invoices of new and beautiful patterns of French and American styles of Chandeliers, also a general stock of fixtures suitable for all kinds of buildings, which are for sale at wholesale or retail, very low, at 73 Clark St.

Jan. 21, 10d H. M. WILMARTH.

SOMETHING NEW.—Messrs. Snyder & Higgins, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn street, furnish board and extra meals, at lowest living rates. Young men, clerks and others, can have their meals at their rooms if they choose, or board at the eating house for less than is paid for first-class day board, securing every luxury of the season. Prices reduced to suit the times. Call and see. ja26-12t

☞ Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-3m

☞ See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. ja9-2m

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. oc5-1y

DIED.

In this city, on January 26th of diphtheria, EMILY L., daughter of James G. and Eliza A. Savage, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence, No. 129 Edina Place.

In this city, on the morning of the 23d inst., HOLLIS L. WOOD, only child of E. F. and Anna L. Wood, aged 13 months and 26 days.

At Evanston, on Saturday, January 26th, Rev. JOHN ST. CLAIR, in the 48th year of his age. The funeral will be attended from the M. E. Church at Evanston, on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO RENT.—The desirable house, containing all the modern improvements, No. 46 Jackson street, between State street and Wabash Avenue. Enquire at No. 53 State street. ja28x2t

WANTED.—Two capable Protestant girls to do the house work for a small family at No. 59 Jackson street. Good references required. ja28x2t

WANTED.—A business man with Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000) in cash, to join the advertiser in a safe and profitable business, in which the expenses will be small, and the purchases and sales made, entirely for cash. Communications confidential. Address MERCHANT, Box 4163 Post Office. ja28d42-1t

SALT. SALT.—100 TONS

Rock Salt, at $7 Per Ton,

in quantities to suit purchasers. LEDUC & GIBBS, 87 and 84 South Water street, Chicago. ja28d97-1m

FOUND.—A Horse and Buggy, with two Buffalo Robes in the buggy. The owner can find the same by applying to LEWIS KREUDER, on the Elston Road, near Ward's Rolling Mill. ja28x2t

WANTED.—$5,000 Business Wanted. The advertiser would invest from $2,000 to $5,000 in a good paying business. Address BENJAMIN, Tribune Office. ja28x2t

TO RENT.—The Five Story Marble Front Store, No. 16 Lake street, the only store to rent in the large wholesale block on Lake street between State street and the great Central Depot. Possession given any time between February and May. Enquire at No. 16 Lake street of S. SAWYER. ja28x2t

WANTED.—All who buy Paper and Envelopes in small quantities, to call at Eames & Co.'s and get for 25 Cents, six sheets commercial note paper, six sheets ladies' note paper, twelve buff envelopes, twelve white envelopes; also, one piece of jewelry worth from 25 cents to $5.00. Agents wanted to sell the above goods at No. 124 Lake street, Room No. 2, (up stairs,) Chicago, Illinois. ja28x1t

GREAT CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—County rights to manufacture an Illuminating Oil to be used in Kerosene Lamps, at a cost of only 25 Cents per gallon, for sale from $5 to $50. Samples sent on receipt of 50 cents. No outlay required for works. Address Box 2799 Chicago, or call at the office of the Chicago Oil Company, 128 Randolph street, Room 4, third floor. ja28x1t

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO the infinite variety of Colognes, Extracts and other Perfumery of our establishment, and court a comparison between our own manufacture of Cologne Water and the heretofore unrivalled *Farinas*. The fragrance of ours will be found as lasting, and the aroma as delicious as the foreign article, at a much lower price.

JOCKEY CLUB COLOGNE,
MAYFLOWER COLOGNE,
FIFTH AVENUE COLOGNE,
TREMONT BOUQUET COLOGNE,
PRAIRIE FLOWER COLOGNE,
FRANGIPANNI COLOGNE.

Lubins' Extracts, 100 Varieties; Preuse & Lubins' Assorted, Low & Son's Assorted, Gosnell & Co. Assorted, Societe Hygenique Assorted, Rimel's, Pivers', Bayley & Co.'s, R. B. Ede & Co.'s, Bazin's, Phalon & Son's.

SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries,
ja27d0-1y No. 94 Lake st., op. Tremont House.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF

The Illinois Business Directory,

Which we will now furnish at the

LOW PRICE OF THREE DOLLARS.

It was originally published at FIVE DOLLARS to Subscribers. The work embraces, compiled accurately—and arranged alphabetically under respective headings, full and correct information in regard to the Mercantile, Professional, Manufacturing and Mechanical interests of the State. Also, valuable information respecting Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroads, &c., &c.

Address all orders to D. B. COOKE & CO.
No. 111 Lake street.

J. B. SHAY'S

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,

Commencing Monday, January 28th,

FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY.

His Mammoth Stock of

DRY GOODS,

AT PANIC PRICES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

Nos. 163 and 165 Lake Street,

AND

38 LA SALLE STREET.

ja28d93-2w

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1860.

MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes.

DEAR SIR:—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one, in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.

We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (the one forty and the other sixty hours) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received, was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.

We think, if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—"FIRE PROOF."

The castors on one, and the plates on the other were melted off.

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councillors.
GEO. D. DOUSMAN, City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent of Schools.

"Herring's Patent Champion Safes," though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents. Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.

HERRING & CO.
de11'60-ly2dpg 40 State street.

2,000 DOZ. KEROSENE CHIMNIES

500 GROSS KEROSENE WICKS,

10 NEW PATTERN LAMPS,

Just received at the

LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,

No. 122 Clark Street.

au30-c965-3m1stp CHAS. L. NOBLE.

LADIES' FURS.

RUSSIAN SABLE,

Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch

CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.

Low-priced Furs of every description.

Children's Goods in Great Variety.

Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.

A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,
no16d67-3m1stp 122 Lake street corner of Wells.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between James M. Cammon and James M. Plumsted, under the firm name of M. Cammon & Plumsted, is this day dissolved.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the firm from this date. JAMES M. CAMMON.

Chicago, January 21, 1861. ja23x3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would respectfully inform the friends and customers of

I. M. Singer & Co.,

That we will REMOVE our Sewing Machine Office on the first February, from the old stand 66 Lake street, to the new and elegant store,

No. 50 Clark Street, Under the Sherman House.

ja26d96-2w JAMES BOLTON, Agent.

SKATING BOOTS.

BALMORAL BOOTS,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

ja25x3t At P. BAMBER'S 122 Lake street.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

A practical man of good business habits is in want of employment either as Clerk or to take charge of Public Works. Is a competent Engineer and thoroughly conversant with Plans, Taking Off Quantities, Measurements, and carrying out of Public Works generally.

Unexceptionable references given as to integrity, abilities, &c.

Salary not so much an object as employment.

☞ Address T. C. R., Post Office Box 2260, Chicago. ja25x3t

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

$40 AND UPWARDS.

No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

[ja1'61-1y1stp]

GIFFARD'S PATENT

Self-Acting Water Injector,

FOR FEEDING BOILERS

Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
de17d895-3m 121 Lake street.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

90 Washington Street, Chicago.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application. [illegible] Treasurer.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

MONDAY EVENING, January 28th, Third and Last Week of the Favorite Actress, KATE DENIN RYAN. Production of the Romantic Play, in Five Acts, entitled

THE WOMAN IN WHITE,

Dramatized from Wilkie Collins' intensely exciting novel, published in "Harper's Weekly," and pronounced by the Press wherever it has been performed as the most interesting drama of the day. It will be placed before the public in the same manner as all productions in this Theatre, with the following powerful cast:

Laura Fairlie	Kate Denin Ryan.
Anne Catherick (her counterpart)	
Marian Halcomb	Mrs. Ada Plunket.
Sir Percival Glyde	Mr. Prior.
Count Fosco	Mr. [illegible]
Walter Hartright	Mr. Rainsford.
Mr. Fairlie	Mr. Myers.
	Mr. Hann.

The action of the play is supposed to occupy a period of two years, the third act will end with the

FOUR VISIONS OF THE NOVEL.

Death by Pestilence! Death by Indians! Death by Shipwreck! Walter at the Tomb of Laura!

The performance will conclude with a

GRAND PAS DE DEUX by the GALE SISTERS.

KINGSBURY HALL. GRAND BALL.

MONDAY Evening, January 28th, by the Swedish Society. Tickets may be procured from any of the members, and on the evening at the door. Admission, Gentleman and Ladies, $1. ja28x2t

BRITISH CONSULATE, 12 La Salle street, Chicago, January 25, 1861.

The relatives of an Englishman named Sampson who was for some years in the employ of Messrs. Watson & Hewitt of Melbourne, Australia, are requested to communicate with me. J. EDWARD WILKINS.

☞ Country papers are requested to notice this. ja26x1w

TABLEAUX FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

There will be a Grand Exhibition of Tableaux at

BRYAN HALL,

Also, Fair and Festival on Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, January 29th, and 30th, for

The Benefit of the South Western City Mission,

(One of the most important Missions of the city,) of which Rev. Isaiah Elder has charge.

☞ Refreshments will be served on both days from 12½ to 2 o'clock, P. M. ja26x3t

LECTURE AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

THE CRISIS LECTURE.

The Riddle of the National Crisis Unraveled. Let the people go and learn how alone the crisis precipitated by the Great Elections of 1860, can be passed, and the right vindicated without the horrors of civil war. This Lecture will be delivered by JIRAH D. BUFF, at Metropolitan Hall, Saturday Evening, January 26th, at 7 o'clock. Admission, 25 Cents.

The Great Crisis Sermon—National Repentance or the sword—will be delivered at the same Hall, Sabbath afternoon, the 27th January, at 3 o'clock. ja26x1t

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. GRAND EXTRA PUBLIC CONCERT.

Under the Direction of Hans Balatka.

This Society assisted by the following distinguished Artists.

MADAME INEZ FABBRI,

Herr Richard Mulder, Signor Abelli,

And with the Full Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, will give a Grand Extra Concert to the general public

At Bryan Hall, Monday Evening, January 28th.

On this occasion, Members of the Society will have no privileges not open to all.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Overture—The Merry Wives of Windsor ... NICOLAI.
2. Aria—Grand Aria ... VERDI. Sung by Madame Fabbri.
3. Grand Concerto in A minor ... HUMMEL. For Piano and Orchestra, performed by Herr Mulder.
4. Maria di Rohan—Anda le and Aria ... DONIZETTI. Sung by Signor Abelli.
5. Der Auswanderer—The Emigrant ... MULDER. With accompaniment of Violoncello, Madame Fabbri and Mr. Melms.

PART SECOND.

1. Andante from the Fifth Symphony ... BEETHOVEN.
2. La Rosa di Firenze—Grand Rondo ... PERCINI. Sung by Madame Fabbri.
3. By general request—Grand Duo Concertant MULDER. For two Pianos, performed by Messrs. Becker & Mulder.
4. La Naranjera—The Orange Girl—Popular Brazilian Characteristic Song, in full National Costume, Sung by Madame Fabbri.
5. Rakoczy March—Ancient Hungarian Melodies.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR—HANS BALATKA.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, punctually.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Banking Office of E. I. Tinkham & Co.; at the Music Store of Root & Cady, 95 South Clark street, and at the Music Store of Julius Bauer, 99 Clark street. ja23x3t

KINGSBURY HALL.

WYMAN!

ONE WEEK MORE,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, giving his

INIMITABLE EXHIBITIONS

Every Night this week. Also, Saturday Afternoon for Families and Children.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

☞ See Programmes. ja21x6t

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING,

THE HEART OF THE ANDES,

ON VIEW AT NO. 109 LAKE STREET.

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

Admission 25 cents.

Visitors are requested to bring their Opera Glasses. ja15-d546-2w

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL —OF— CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.,

Will be given at the

TREMONT HOUSE,

Thursday Evening, Jan. 31, A. L. 5861, A. D. 1861.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Nathan V. Huntley,	Alexander G. Gray,
Wiley M. Egan,	Ira Goddard,
Edward Hamilton,	J. D. Perkins,
William Stewart.	

Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic Costume.

Tickets can be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House.

Price of Tickets $3.00.

Orchestra, Light Guard Band. ja9-d983-3w

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its

Acoustics and General Appointments.

It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.

Ample ingress and egress by lines of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.

The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, who was commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris: also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c. &c.

Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN.

no17d0-1y Office in the Building.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES,

Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Rev. T. L. CUYLER.
GEORGE W. CURTIS Esq.
JOHN B. GOUGH.
[illegible]
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND.
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS.
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL.
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.
Rev. A. L. STONE.

Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co. and at the store of J. F. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.

Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.

no1-d358-6m HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr. Chairman.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,

At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,

Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under

ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH. TO PORTLAND, ME.

And there is only

ONE CHANCE OF CARS

From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston, Quebec, and most convenient route for travel between the Southern and Western and Canada and New England. Passengers and Baggage booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,

And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Thursday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.

And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Derry, Ireland,

THE MONTREAL MAIL

Ocean Steamship Company's

First-class full power, Clyde built steamers, in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. Bohemian, Capt. McMaster; Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland; North Briton, Grange; North American, Alton; Anglo-Saxon, Ballantine; Canadian, (new) Norwegian and Hibernian.

Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Glasgow, Derry or Liverpool:

First-Class, according to state room ... $80 and $100
Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... $40
Return Tickets, First-Class, good for six months ... $130 and $150
[illegible]

Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by this favorite line of steamships, at very reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 17 Water street, Liverpool; to [illegible], Glasgow or Derry; and to Broadway, New York; Montreal, Detroit and Milwaukee, or to

JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago. ja1y-ly

CHURCH MUSIC.—It is desired to engage four or more persons to form a singing choir in a Protestant Church. The Tenor must not only be a good singer, but have experience as Leader. Address Box 4240. ja28x1t

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, (10 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (& $1.00)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (for $7.00)	5.10
One Square, one month, (for $9.00)	8.00
One Square, three months (for $15.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (for $25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	35.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than one square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
$1.50 per Square for each subsequent month.
$20.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

Superior Household Furniture at Auction.

On THURSDAY, January 31st, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a fine assortment of almost every kind of Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Elegant Chamber Sets with and without Marble Tops, in Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood. Also a general assortment of Silver-plated Goods, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks &c. &c., together with a great variety of Household Goods. Sale positive and without reserve.

ja28-d248-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

TRADE SALE OF

1,300 PAIRS BOOTS AND SHOES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL TRADE.

We will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, on FRIDAY, February 1st, at 9½ o'clock, a large assortment of Ladies' Kid Buskins, Enameled and Slippers, Lace and Congress Boots of various kinds, Men's Calf and Kid Strapped, Lace and Oxford Ties, Women's Cloth Slippers, &c., &c., comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered for sale.

ja28d247-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Trade Sale of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS AND WASHSTANDS, At Auction.

On THURSDAY, January 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, 325 Cherry and Maple B. C. Bedsteads; 40 Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus; 50 Mahogany and B. W. Bureau and Commode Washstands. Also, a large variety of assorted Furniture. To be sold in lots to suit the Trade. The attention of Country Dealers is invited to the above sale. Furniture carefully packed and shipped. Sales positive and without reserve.

ja26-d242-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET

Directly opposite the Tremont House.

FURNITURE SALE

Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.

DRY GOODS SALE

Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock

AT OUR SALESROOM.

☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. [illegible]

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Private Library at Auction.

We shall sell at our salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street (opposite the Tremont House), on THURSDAY morning, January 31st, at 9½ o'clock, a private Library, comprising a fine collection of good Standard and Miscellaneous Works, including a copy of the North American Review, 85 vols., bound in half calf, full set from 1815 to 1857, inclusive. Catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning.

ja28d251-4t W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN.

Closing out sale of Lake House Furniture. On Tuesday morning, January 29th, at 9½ o'clock, I will resume the sale of Furniture, Bedding, &c., of the Lake House, consisting of Curled Hair, Mattresses and Pillows, Bed Quilts, Cotton, Grass and Husk Mattresses, Counterpanes, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Bedsteads, Bureaus and other Washstands, Carpets, Painted Chamber Suites, Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Bedding, Blankets, Table Linen, Crockery and Glassware. Also, 1 large [illegible] [illegible] will continue sale on Wednesday morning.

JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE COLSTON HOUSE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. William G. Colston vs. Rudolph Migaly, Conrad [illegible] Lucius Horath.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance with the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, on the 18th day of January, 1861, I, L. J. Paine Freer, receiver appointed in said cause, will on the 31st day of January, 1861, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, all the furniture, fixtures, and personal property in the Colston House in the city of Chicago, being the premises known as Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Randolph street in said city, said property composing the entire furniture of said house, bar and bar fixtures, partitions, office counters, et cetera. The furniture and property will be exhibited from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. on the day preceding the sale, to all who may desire to examine the same. The sale will be commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continued from day to day until the property is all sold.

L. J. PAINE FREER, Receiver.

Chicago, January 26th, 1861. ja26d269-5t

Wanted.

WANTED.—Buffalo Mutual Insurance Co.'s Scrip, issue of 1861. HINCKLEY & HANDY, No. 4 Board of Trade Building. ja25-d238-1m

WANTED.—Any person having a good Grist Mill to let on shares, may hear of an experienced Miller who wishes either to rent as above or engage in a good situation as head or second miller. First class references given. Address P. O. Box 660, Kenosha, Wis. ja28x2t

WANTED.—By an Experienced Entry Clerk, a permanent situation in that capacity in an A 1 House in this city. Is very rapid and correct. A 1 references both in this city and New York given. Have received a large salary, but do not expect a large one now, though a living one. Prefer to present employers. State where party can be seen on answering. Address ENTERPRISING, Tribune Office. ja28x2t

A YOUNG MAN, RESIDING at present in Philadelphia, is desirous of forming an engagement with some mercantile house in Chicago, in good standing, in the capacity of book-keeper, accountant, or traveling agent. Can forward unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, both from parties in this city, and in Philadelphia, having considerable acquaintance in that city. For the first year, but a moderate salary will be required. Please address PHILADA, at Tribune Office, where references may be obtained. ja21x1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first class, fashionable Cutter—well upholstered and in good repair. Also, two Robes. Address H. M., at this Office. ja26d295-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Bay Mare, sound and kind. Enquire at No. 237 Lake street. ja26x1w

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Portable Steam Engine, fire power, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. THOMAS, Geneseo, Ill., or of J. JONES, JR. & CO. 231 South Water st. ja15x1m

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

A HOUSE AND LOT

On West Jackson street, near Desplaines street, W. D.

PRICE, $2,000.

Terms—Part cash and part on time. Apply to J. E. JOHNSTON, 60 Lasalle street. TITLE PERFECT. ja21-d928-1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—A very desirable Stock Farm of eleven hundred acres, to let for a term of years either with or without stock. Address Box 683. ja26x1w

TO RENT.—A first-class three story brick house, with English basement and all modern improvements, No. 44 South May street, between Washington and Madison, will sell or rent part of the furniture. Enquire at house, or address P. O. Box 3965. ja21x1w

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling front and good out houses, &c. Possession given May 1st. Also a cottage with 5 lots, with bath rooms, &c. Inquire at 46 Van Buren street. dec9-d729-6m

TO RENT—Furnished House—to be rented, in a pleasant and healthful location near Union Park, of easy access by either Randolph or Madison street cars. House three story brick, contains gas, bath-rooms, &c. Also use of stable in the rear if wanted. Apply at 88 Washington street, Room No. 6, or address Post Office Box 4163.

Store and House,

To be rented, on West Lake street, third door from Canal. Possession given at once. Ten rooms in the House. Suitable for a Boarding House and Saloon. Apply as above. ja26 d953 1w

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets,

ONE LARGE HALL,

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOYD, 75 South Water street, corner of State. de25-d48-1m

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Piano, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired. [illegible] 135 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

$10 REWARD.—Lost in going from Hoboken to Dutchman's Point, a small leather pocket book, well worn, containing $40 or $50 in Illinois and Wisconsin currency, and some notes. The finder will be rewarded by delivering the money to me at Dutchman's Point. ANTON MORK. ja28x2t

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant furnished single rooms may be had in the most desirable location on Wabash Avenue, by applying at [illegible] that street. ja26x1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman is desirous of obtaining board and lodging for self and wife, at a moderate price, in a family residing near the Tribune Office. Best of references given. Address P. O. Box 3380.

BOARDING.—111 Wabash Avenue, [illegible] may be had at 111 Wabash Avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board, can be obtained by a few select boarders, at a desirable house on Wabash Avenue. The house and rooms are furnished with all the modern improvements, location central and pleasant. Address [illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board can be obtained at 64 Adams street. ja28x1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. [illegible] [illegible]

COPYING done well and quickly. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1861.

SANDERS' CREDENTIALS.

A special dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, states that Geo. N. Sanders is at the former place, assuming to be the mouth-piece of Judge Douglas, and as such, advising the immediate secession of the border States, with a view to "reconstruction." Atrocious as has been a large part of the public career of Mr. Douglas, we cannot wholly credit the statement that he has sent Sanders to Frankfort on any such treasonable mission. Although he has ignominiously retracted all his brave words about enforcing the laws and suppressing treason, uttered at Norfolk, Va., and has asserted there is no power under the Constitution to do either the one or the other, still we are not yet quite prepared to believe that he has set up in the treason business on his own account. Mr. Douglas' constituents will await developments on this subject with not a little interest.

BREESE'S REPORTS.

It will be interesting to members of the legal profession to learn that a bill has passed both branches of the General Assembly to print a new edition of Breese's Illinois Reports, which have been for some time out of print, and commanding unreasonable prices. Judge Beecher has gone East to superintend the publication.—*Cor. Mo. Democrat.*

We have nothing to say against the issue of another edition of Breese's Reports. But why, we ask, is it necessary to send abroad to have it printed? We venture to say that no State in the Union is so largely indebted to the local press for its progress in population, wealth and improvements, as the State of Illinois. And it strikes us as an exceedingly small business on the part of our Legislature, when it has patronage of this character to bestow, to send it to establishments on the seaboard. We should not have a word to say if the work could be done in better style or at a cheaper rate abroad than at home. But such is not the fact. It can be done as well in Illinois as New York or Boston; and, taking into the account the salary and the expenses of the special agent who has gone East to superintend the publication, at far less cost to the State. We state the fact for the benefit of those who have to foot the bill, believing that they will agree with us, that the Legislature has gone out of its way to discourage home manufactures, and has been guilty, upon the whole, of an ineffably mean and scurvy trick.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Louisiana Disunionists undoubtedly intend to offer what they call guaranties to all "friendly States" on the subject of the free navigation of the Mississippi. We are not among those who believe that the free and unobstructed use of this highway is the *first* motive of the Northwest in denying the right of secession. High above all pecuniary considerations rises the love of the American Union, pure and simple—the devotion to the American Constitution *as it is*. Nor do we think that those aiders and abettors of treason in Illinois and other States in the Mississippi valley, who have no love of the Union as a principle in their hearts, are likely to be moved by a money consideration, however important to themselves and their posterity. So far as *they* are concerned you may not only close the mouth of the Mississippi, but you may fill up the lakes and destroy every railroad between us and the ocean—you shall never find *them* lifting a finger to prevent it. He who is a tory and coward by nature will never be moved to his duty by facts like these. When reduced to poverty by the acts of marauders he will beg pitifully from door to door, but he is too meek ever to strike back, no matter what the provocation. At the same time the movement of the Louisiana traitors to take a position which shall put Northwestern commerce and interests wholly at their mercy is important as probably furnishing an early *casus belli* to the loyal millions who inhabit the shores of the Ohio, the Illinois, the Missouri, and the upper Mississippi. Let it not be supposed that we seek or desire a provocation for war upon Louisiana or any other State. The people of the Northwest do not deal in bravado. They know their rights and they know how to maintain them—that is all.

Let us see then what these "guaranties" amount to, which magnanimous Louisiana will offer concerning the right of navigation through her territory. In the first place, what guaranty can she offer which will be half as effectual as the present constitution of the United States? If guaranties are to be discussed let us have the best one we can get. It may be urged that the material interests of New Orleans are the best guaranty that can be asked or granted. But New Orleans is only a small part of Louisiana, and Louisiana only a small part of the proposed Southern Confederacy. The free navigation of the Missouri river was a most important item to St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph in the year 1856, yet the right of American citizens to navigate it in peace was ruthlessly violated, a whole season of prosperous trade was lost to the principal marts of the State, and a flagrant catalogue of outrages were perpetrated on the persons and property of emigrants and travelers. Then, as now, we had no *Government of the United States*. The Constitution was a dead letter. If it had been a living instrument in the hands of men faithful to their oaths of office, that national highway would have been opened in thirty days, and the graceless gang of scoundrels would have been under indictment for felony. What guaranties can Louisiana give us that she will not repeat the Missouri experiment?

But it is proposed to extend the guaranties only to "friendly States." Is Wisconsin, with her 20,000 Republican majority, included in the list of friendly States? Is Ohio, with her 40,000 majority against the extension of slavery, to be counted as a friendly State? Is Illinois—the home of Abraham Lincoln—with her 12,000 majority in the same channel, one of those States to which these guaranties may be extended? These are important questions.

Again, if these treason delegates in the Louisiana Convention were authorized to speak for the whole Southern people, or for a majority of them, how can the present generation of slave-drivers bind the next generation? How can the Louisiana of 1861 bind the Louisiana of 1881? What guaranty have we that our right in the Mississippi, recognized to-day by those in whose power it is placed by secession, will be respected six months hence when some irritating event may have suggested the confiscation of a Northern cargo by a miserable mob like that which recently planted a battery on the bluffs of Vicksburg?

Finally, of what use is the free navigation of the Mississippi if every cargo which goes towards the Gulf is required to pass through a custom house, and pay duties at New Orleans? Mississippi steamers cannot navigate the Atlantic, nor can New York or Liverpool merchantmen sail up the Mississippi. Everything which goes down or comes up must break bulk at New Orleans; everything must be regularly entered at that port, and must be subjected to such laws as Louisiana or the Southern Confederacy may choose to enact. It is not sufficient to say that the interests of New Orleans will require free trade with the Northwestern States. The interests of New Orleans will be subservient to the requirements of all the Southern States. What they require she will be obliged to accede to. Among other delicious results of secession the South Carolina Legislature has prepared a revenue schedule laying exorbitant taxes on watches, carriages, [illegible] incomes, insurance premiums, [illegible] dividends, negroes, and almost everything from which a dollar can be obtained. When this species becomes general, is it supposed that the Southern empire will hesitate to [illegible] its own products by [illegible] duties from the commerce of the Northwest which seeks New Orleans as an ocean depot?

The conclusion of the whole matter is that no part of the Mississippi river can pass peacefully into the hands of a foreign power. If its mouth goes out of the jurisdiction of the United States, it must be after all forcible means of retaining it have been exhausted.

MINNESOTA RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Minnesota Legislature is now in session, and as Chicago is deeply interested in the development of that State, it will not be transcending our duties if we make a few suggestions in regard to that policy which in our judgment would best promote her prosperity. Our readers are aware that previous to the general crash in the fall of 1857, stimulated by a magnificent grant of lands for railway purposes, Minnesota had spread over her immense territory a complete net work of railways; but the hard times came on and left her without a single mile completed. Short crops, low prices for lumber, and immense depreciation in property followed, and for the last three years the finances of Minnesota have been in a sorry condition. Last summer her crops were abundant and the quality excellent, and like other portions of the North-West, bright and cheering prospects are now opening before this young, vigorous and enterprising State. If her present legislature acts wisely, and concentrates the energies of the people upon the opening of a single line of railway to her commercial centre, such a degree of prosperity will be secured that others will radiate from that point much more rapidly than most people expect.

Both Chicago and Milwaukee are now reached directly by rail with La Crosse, opposite La Crescent, the most southerly town in Minnesota. Another road is projected south from La Crosse to Muscoda on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railway, and will doubtless be completed by the time any considerable portion of the line in Minnesota can be put in operation north and westward from La Crescent. That will give Minnesota a choice of routes east and south from La Crescent, always insuring low freights and fares, and every facility necessary to her commerce.

From La Crescent the line is direct by Chatfield, Rochester, Owatons and Faribault to St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Anthony. A very considerable portion of the road is already graded, and it runs through one of the most productive and populous portions of the State. Minnesota has now population and resources, if it is built honestly and for the lowest prices, to warrant its completion at an early day. If the State will extend its aid to this road alone as being now the most necessary and important, it would at once inspire confidence in the work, and both Milwaukee and Chicago would at once combine their energies to complete the work. Built as it can be at small cost, for the line is a most favorable one, with the increasing prosperity of Minnesota the road would pay a handsome dividend to its stockholders. The early history of the Galena road is conclusive on this point.

We need not dwell on the extensive business it would command. St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Anthony are prosperous cities and always must be, and the road would be the great central artery of the commerce and the travel of the State. The policy of starting the road from La Crescent where it would at once connect with the La Crosse road needs scarcely a moment's argument.

As soon as the first forty miles are completed, it will prove of immense advantage to Minnesota. Our reasons for this opinion were fully illustrated after a personal inspection of portions of the line in the summer of 1859, and subsequent events have only confirmed our views in regard to this whole subject. Let Minnesota concentrate her energies upon this line, and it can be built within the next two and at most three years, and then the State will enter upon a career of prosperity which will very soon realize for her the highest hopes of her most sanguine friends. The energy and the intelligence of her people, her healthy bracing climate and the luxuriance of her soil, mark her at no distant day as one of the leading States in the Union.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1861.

The sensation speech of the session in the Representative branch, was delivered by Sherrard Clemens in the House yesterday. Never have I witnessed the fire-eaters so powerfully stirred up to wrath, so blind with rage and vexation. Mr. Clemens is a Democrat, and represents the Wheeling District of Virginia. While he goes with his party on all regular party questions, he is a Union man to the back bone. He goes for the Union as it is, and for the enforcement of all the laws. In his speech yesterday he poured a flood of moulten lava upon the Disunionists, that seared and burnt them to tinders. He speaks with great energy, and belongs to the Patrick Henry school of orators, and is said by good judges not to be far inferior to the great model in his power of carrying away an audience. Henry never denounced the tories of his day with greater force than Clemens did the Disunionists of the present day. The scene was truly exciting. The galleries were full—many Senators and privileged persons were on the floor, and hence he had a fine audience. He took his stand near the center of the chamber on the south side of the dividing aisle between the Republicans and Democrats. And then for an hour he delivered a succession of broadsides into the secession pirates. Frequent attempts were made to interrupt, by Disunion members, which he repelled. Rust of Arkansas and Logan of Illinois came near having a fracas. Rust made a demonstration towards Clemens, when Logan promptly stepped between them, ordering the big Arkansas bully to desist. Edmunson called him a *traitor*. McClernand replied that things had come to a pretty pass when to support the Union was accounted treason! Fouke and Garnett had a brush. The latter is a little red-headed, sanguine, nervous disunionist, and during the delivery of the speech was as restless and ill-natured as a prairie wolf. He snarled constantly, but was afraid to come near enough the mastiff to bite.

The Union Democrats and South Americans gathered about Clemens, applauding his remarks and encouraging him to go on. Logan, Holman, Etheridge and other Unionists, would say, *sotto voce*, at the end of a fierce invective or burning sarcasm, "Good," "Hit them again." The disunionists stood eyeing him and muttering! traitor! scoundrel. What makes him particularly offensive to them, is his advocacy of the rights and interests of the non-slaveholders of the South, the men who earn their own bread, and do not whip their living out of slaves. Turning round to the disunionists and addressing them, he said, You are going out of the Union because you can not get more territory for slavery. How much will you acquire or annex after leaving the Union? Not as much as would fill the palm of my hand! The Free States would rather wage a 30 years war with your Southern confederacy than surrender an acre of territory to it, or let you acquire a particle of soil on the continent! He reminded the slave-holders that they held their slaves by the consent and sufferance of the non-slaveholders of the South—of the men with hands made horney with toil. But I refrain here from further notice, but send you a sketch of his remark for publication. The speech will be responded to by tens of thousands in the Slave States, and will do much towards beating back the disunion plague ravaging portions of Virginia. The counties west of the Blue Ridge are still sound and loyal to the Union. The worst infected parts of the State are where the negro breeding business is the predominant interest.

The present official stage of the secession question is as follows: The Legislature of that State has fixed the 4th day of February next for the election of delegates to the Convention which is to meet at Richmond on the 13th of February, to take into consideration what course Virginia should adopt in view of the crisis in our civil history. Simultaneously with the election of such delegates the voters are invited to say by their ballots whether "any action of the said Convention dissolving the connection of Virginia with the Federal Union, or changing the organic law of the State, shall or shall not be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection."

A majority of the Legislature are opposed to secession, but the minority are the most skillful and talented. The majority procured the insertion of the above clause. But the minority procured so early a day (Feb. 4th) for the election of delegates that many of the strong Union counties of Western Virginia will not get the news that an election is to be held, before the day fixed for it is past. The Disunionists live mostly in Eastern Virginia, not far from the city of Richmond, and they will all turn out and vote, while the great bulk of the Union men will not have received notice of what is being done. A snap judgment may thus be taken. A month at least should have been given to [illegible] nominate delegates, and [illegible] out the voters in the backwoods districts, the mountains, interior and southwestern counties.

The Disunionists [illegible] when the commissioners to [illegible] from other States should meet together at Washington. The 4th of February is so near, and does not give sufficient time for the legislatures of the Northern States to consider the proposition, and it wholly excludes two free States—California and Oregon—from the Convention. The object of such precipitancy was for the purpose of rendering the meeting nugatory in its action. And in order to make failure a sure thing, they caused the Legislature to pass resolutions for the government of the Virginia Commissioners, making demands little short of those proposed by South Carolina. So far from being conciliatory, they preclude all possibility of adjustment. They not only make a slave-code for present territories south of 36:30 an ultimatum, but demand that all domain hereafter acquired shall also be dedicated to slavery. No territory south of 36:30 shall ever be admitted into the Union as free soil. No matter what the choice of the people may be who inhabit those regions; no matter what the climate or productions may be; no matter what the character of the people or the capabilities of the country, from the moment it is recognized as territory of the United States slavery is legalized, protected and established throughout its length and breadth. The Virginia resolutions demand that slavery shall be forced upon an unwilling people, forced on them in defiance of their wishes and protests and powers of resistance! Call you this a basis of adjustment and terms of conciliation? But the disunion conspirators who engineered the thing went even farther than this: They instructed their Commissioners to demand that slave-holders shall have the constitutional right to take their slaves into, through and out of the free States.

The practical effect of this demand, if conceded, would be to abolish the free States and connect the whole Union with one slaveholding confederacy. It would make New York the greatest slave mart in the world; tens of thousands of negroes would be kept there in slave pens for sale to traders and planters. A small pen or two would be opened in Chicago, and some large ones in Cincinnati. Under the clause of temporary sojourn, a Southerner could keep his negroes at least a year at a time in a free State. He might purchase a prime farm in Illinois and cultivate it with a gang of slaves. Every season he might return home with them and spend the holidays and then go back with them to Illinois for another year's "temporary sojourn." Is the free North ready to be thus insulted, spit upon and have her soil polluted by the tread of a *Slave?* How many white-livered cravens are there in Chicago willing to accept such degrading, dishonoring "compromises?" And even were the people of the North to thus humiliate themselves in the dust at the feet of the haughty oligarchy, it would not bring back one of the seceding States—not one. Those who controlled those States took them out of the Union to stay, and for the purpose of erecting an African Confederacy. It is possible that a number of State Legislatures may respond to the extent of appointing Commissioners to meet at Washington on the 4th of February; but that any free State will accept the Virginia ultimatum is hardly possible.

POSTAL SERVICE IN SECEDING STATES.

Mr. Colfax, Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported back the following bill:

A BILL in reference to the postal service.

WHEREAS in some of the States of the Union the Judges of the District Courts, Marshals and others, commissioned by the President of the United States, who resided in said States, have resigned their offices, and it appears impracticable in consequence of revolutionary proceedings therein to fill the vacancies; and whereas the President of the United States is without the means of collecting or enforcing in such States the payment of the postal revenue from the officers collecting the same, or punishing the violation of the postal laws, by robbing the mail, &c., or of enforcing the mail contracts:

Therefore be it enacted, That, in all States that are now or hereafter may be so situated, the Postmaster General is hereby directed to discontinue the postal service for such a period of time as the public interest, in his judgment, may demand.

Mr. Colfax explained the necessity which existed for the passage of the bill. He said that any person who chose might rob or rifle the mails, and there was no method provided by law by which such offenders could be brought to justice. They could only be tried in the District Courts of the State in which the offence was committed. There were no means of collecting the revenue, or insisting upon fulfillment of contracts. The contractors could hold the Government to their contracts, while the contractors could break their stipulations at pleasure, without the Government having the means of enforcing them. Under these circumstances he hoped the bill would be put upon its passage.

Branch, and others of North Carolina, objected, and offered amendments. Stevens of Pa. offered an amendment conferring upon the President power to abolish ports of entry in seceding States, and conferring on him power to use the army and navy to execute the laws. But as these propositions will come before the House in regular shape from the committee on Ways and Means, Military and Judicial committees, and also from the Special Committee of Five, they were objected to, and Colfax's bill was made the special order for to-morrow (Thursday) a week, when it will pass the House, whenever a vote can be reached on it. The passage of such a bill is plainly needed.

On Monday we had the second farewell and last appearance of half-a-dozen disunion Senators. Just before the vote was taken on the admission of Kansas, Yulee of Florida rose to a privileged question and announced that he had official information that his State (which had been bought by the Union and has cost it $2 per acre,) had seceded. He made some bitter, railing remarks, and withdrew. His colleague, Mallory, followed, and wept as he spoke, drawing tears from many eyes. He left the Senate and the Union, he said, with the deepest regrets, but bowed his head in obedience to the orders of the State which sent him here. Clay of Alabama next arose and delivered his valedictory, which was bitter and criminative, vituperative and false. It was the hiss of the secession snake, and was received with scorn and contempt. The Senate is happily rid of such malcontents. They are a curse to any legislative body. His colleague, Fitzpatrick, contented himself with saying that he concurred in the foul slanders on the free States, and endorsed all that Clay had uttered.

These worthies then retired, with no Northern man save Pugh, Bright, Lane and Gwin so mean as to bid them good-bye. Jeff. Davis was the last to deliver a valedictory. He spoke very feelingly, and for a moment the Senate Chamber seemed spell bound; he was very generally greeted before he took his leave—shaking hands with most of the Senators. In the course of his farewell remarks he said:

"It is known to Senators who have served here that I have for many years advocated, as an essential attribute of State sovereignty, the right of a State to secede from the Union. If, therefore, I had not believed there was justifiable cause—if I had thought the State was acting without sufficient provocation—still, under my theory of government, I should have felt bound by her action. I, however, may say I think she had justifiable cause; and I approve of her acts."

Iverson of Georgia was in his seat during the withdrawal of the Florida, Alabama and Mississippi Senators, but did not leave with them, not yet having received official information of the action of his State. He continues to take part, and by his vote the amendment was hitched on to the Kansas Admission bill, establishing a Judicial District; thereby embarrassing and delaying the final passage of the bill. There are special orders on the House calendar which will occupy two weeks, and there is no mode of reaching the Kansas bill until they are disposed of. The House will probably reject the amendment, and as the Senate will then be purged by the absconding of Iverson, Benjamin and Slidell, the admission can be carried in its original form, and Mr. "Dirty Dog" Petit will not be fastened on the people of Kansas for life.

A telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of the Illinois Senate was received yesterday from Springfield, by Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, saying, "Judge Kellogg is here. He says we must concede; what do you say?" Farnsworth's answer was promptly given: "No compromises under menace; no surrender of principle; no concessions to traitors."

In the afternoon, Messrs. Lovejoy, Washburne and Fansworth joined in a dispatch to a leading member of the Illinois Legislature as follows: "No companies needed. No concessions to rebels, uphold the Union and the Constitution as they are, and enforce the laws—that is our platform." A member of Congress went round among the Republicans in the House yesterday to ascertain their sentiments in relation to making compromises and concessions, eighty four replied that they were opposed to surrendering to the rebels or conceding away principle. The very fact that the slaveholders demanded unconstitutional concessions, proved them to be in the wrong. A party that asks for more than it is in the power of the Constitution to give, should be very summarily dealt with. If the disunionists cause the North to succumb under their secession menaces, the government will be utterly demoralized and certain ruin of the Union is sure to follow. The Mexican system will then be established, and the minority will claim that a precedent has been set, whereby they may rightfully revolt when beaten at the polls, and unless the victorious majority will incorporate the platform of the beaten faction into the National Constitution, the Union must be dissolved and the Government broken up. This would be the inevitable effect of submitting to the demands of the secessionists.

Preparations are making for a grand Union Inauguration Ball on the evening of March 4th. It is intended to be the biggest and grandest affair of the kind that ever came off in this city. The Union sentiment is gaining ground every day, and the belief is becoming general that the ship of state will outride the present storm in safety. Two years hence the secession thing will be dead—played out, and its instigators suffering the penalties of their high crimes. The might, strength and recuperative energies of this nation has never before been tested. They will carry the country through the present crisis triumphantly,—let none but cowards despair of the Republic. The Government in four weeks' time will be master of the situation, and the rebels will wilt like Jonah's gourd, when the glorious orb of day rose in the heavens and shone upon it.

CHICAGO.

Interesting Items.

FORMAL CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST THE SECESSION LEADERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1861.

F. C. Treadwell, a lawyer of New York, on Saturday handed Chief Justice Taney an affidavit, in which he charges Governor Floyd, Howell Cobb, Mr. Toombs, Mr. Iverson, Jeff. Davis, General Lane of Oregon, and all the seceding delegations, except Mr. Hill of Georgia, and the greater part of the other Southern delegations in Congress, except Mr. Bouligny, by name, with treason and misprision of treason, and prays that Winfield Scott, James Buchanan, Robert Anderson and others may be summoned as witnesses. The punishment of treason is death, and of imprisonment and a fine not less than one thousand dollars.

Judge Taney kept the affidavit three days, and ordered the Clerk, Mr. Carroll, to return it, with the remark that it was not a proper paper to be submitted to the Court.

Mr. Treadwell is a venerable man, seventy years old, [illegible] will read larger. He has [illegible] various legal tracts, and the late [illegible] paid him a high compliment [illegible] abilities. He figured prominently in the Dorr Rhode Island rebellion, taking the ground that Dorr did not commit treason, because he rebelled against a State and the treason could only be committed against the Federal authority. Mr. Treadwell showed his fearless disposition, by assuming the responsibility to prosecute Mr. Rush for his assault on Horace Greeley, when the latter refused to enter complaint himself. Mr. Treadwell has to-day returned to New York, but will in a few days be again in Washington. He is resolved to find another Judge more willing to issue a process, and has determined not to desist till every traitor, and every confederate who conceals a knowledge of treason, shall have his legal deserts.

A UNION INAUGURATION BALL.

Preparations are progressing for a grand Union Inauguration Ball, to come off in this city on the night of the 4th of March. It is designed to be in no sense a partisan affair, but one in which Union men of all sections and parties may join. Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott will head the list of Managers, assisted by the veteran Commodore Stewart. Gen. Wool, and other prominent officers of the Army and Navy, and Messrs. Crittenden, Seward, Douglas, and other Senators and distinguished citizens of each State of the thirty-four are expected to participate in the management. A spacious building will be erected specially for purposes of the ball, upon Judiciary-square, adjoining the City Hall. It is designed to put the tickets at five dollars each; and, for the greater convenience of the public, they will be for sale in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and various other large cities of the Union, representatives from all of which will probably be present. No efforts will be spared to make the occasion a brilliant success in all respects.

MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY.

Some time ago Mr. Lincoln designed to journey to the Capital, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as that is the most direct route hither, from Springfield, via Columbus, Bellaire, &c., but in consequence of the political excitement, many friends have advised him to come via Pittsburgh, as his journey through a portion of Virginia might be looked upon in the present state of the public mind, as a sort of bravado, inviting disturbance. Some regret is expressed here in regard to this change of route, because the Union demonstrations all along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad make it quite evident that secession has no foothold in Northern Virginia or Western Maryland.

THE CHARLESTON LIGHT-HOUSE.

It is well known in secession circles that the Senators and Representatives from Florida, and even South Carolina, profoundly deprecate the putting out of the lights, and destroying the beacon ranges at the entrance of Charleston harbor, and they have written to their constituents condemning the act in the strongest terms. They say this proceeding has alienated a great many of their best friends, who do not wish to incur the odium of an act which the civilized world will condemn; and the consequences of which may be the wreck of property and loss of life to an incalculable extent. So cautious are the Government in relation to the light-houses on the coast, that not the slightest change is ever made, or a new light-house lit up, without first giving six months' notice to the Marine Departments of all the governments of Europe, by whom the changes are noted and officially published. When the light-house on Sombrero Key, on the Florida coast, was lighted up, several vessels were wrecked, and then gave as the reason that sufficient notice had not been made of the new light, which was mistaken for another. Nothing is more common than for vessels to run for the coast in order to verify their position by observing some light. The removal of Charleston light has greatly increased the risks of navigation on that coast.

Amendments to the City Charter.

Editors of the Tribune:

The following views, which have occured to me as important to the property owners of this city, I would be glad if you would insert in your valuable journal.

In looking over the amendments proposed to the city charter, one of which is to consolidate the different branches of public works into one board, which was much needed, as heretofore the portion of the work that should have been done first was generally last, to the great injury of the improvement and at double cost. Having gone so far in the right way, I am of the opinion those who framed the amendments should not stop there. They should propose some way to lighten the burden of the property owners in paying for special improvements on streets, &c. At present they are required to pay within one year, which compels many to mortgage their property to raise money at from twelve to fifteen per cent. per annum, and in many cases the property is sold to pay for the improvement—subject to redemption by paying cent per cent damages; and further, from the uncertainty of the collection being made within the time specified in the assessment, contractors invariably ask from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. more for the work than they would if payment were made monthly as the work progresses. You will not be surprised at this when I tell you that the contractor in most cases is obliged to borrow money to do the work at the rate of from two to three per cent. per month, as the large cities, to pay for the improvement of all intersections of street crossings, as they do not front upon any property, and considered as a public highway out of the general fund, which I have no doubt would give general satisfaction here.

I see that the general meetings of the Council are limited to once a month. I think they should meet as often as twice a month, for the following reasons: Petitions presented to the Council for public improvements require, according to the charter, from three to four meetings of the Council before the assessment is confirmed, and in most cases the petitions are presented to the Council in the month of May and June and a delay from two to three months would throw the work back to the fall, to the great injury of the work, as well as all parties concerned.

Special meetings of the Council are looked upon here as party meetings. There has been more than fifty meetings of the Council called during this Administration, and I believe not more than three have been able to get a quorum, and when special meetings are called no business can be transacted except what is embraced in the call.

PARTY INTERESTED.

The Reaper Man and Secession.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Mr. Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper. McCormick was a Southern man, and believed in the United States patent law, and, of course, Mr. McCormick obtained a patent for his reaper, and in every instance he has shown his lively faith in the Union patent laws by a lively zeal in behalf of his sole and exclusive rights under those laws in and to his said improvements.

Mr. Cyrus McCormick's reapers have had quite a run in the *northern* States of this Union. Not being adapted to cotton picking, corn gathering and other species of harvesting peculiar to the South, it is to be presumed that they have become less celebrated there. Mr. McCormick's United States patent has made Mr. McCormick rich. Mr. McCormick knows how to requite generous treatment. (Very much after the style of the snake we used to read about in our spelling books.)

Mr. McCormick owns a political press; in fact, publishes the Chicago *Times*. And the *Times* justifies treason. Who would think that at the very moment Mr. McCormick's press is preaching treason, Mr. McCormick is urging his petition at Washington for the renewal of his patent? He would bleed the North yet more for his own emolument, and he would stab the Government that has made him wealthy.

We move that Mr. McCormick's reaper be henceforth known as the *disunion reaper*, and that Mr. McCormick's patent be invalidated immediately after the secession, for which he labors, is consummated.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

BLUE ISLAND, Jan. 18, 1861.

New York Office Seekers.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes:

The man most likely, at the present writing, to wear the mantle of Mr. Seward, as United States Senator from New York, is Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*. He is supposed to be able, already, to count up nearly the requisite number of votes in our Legislature to secure the Senatorship. His election is, in fact, thought by some of the State Senators to be a foregone conclusion. You know his competitors are Evarts, Noyes, Raymond and one or two less known names.

For the Collectorship, the first to be named is Moses H. Grinnell, Thurlow Weed's candidate, who I. dragooned into allowing his name to be used as representing a large mercantile interest, and as assisting Seward and Weed to pay off the past due political debts of that firm which have largely accumulated. The anti-Weed wing are quietly pressing Joseph Hoxie and George Opdyke, whose personal claims certainly are superior on the score of service rendered, to those of Mr. Grinnell.

There are any number of other names mentioned in connection with the Collectorship, but the only one worth adding to the above is that of Hiram Barney, an intimate friend of Governor Chase, and an incorruptibly honest man. Rumor says that Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, will wish Mr. Barney appointed to superintend the revenue collection at this port. Nor would there be a whisper in any quarter in opposition.

James A. Briggs, formerly from Ohio, and the agent of that State in this city, is up for the Naval office, without any competitor that I know of. His chance is considered a "sure thing."

Outside of the local circle, some speak as though Charles Sumner were likely to be exported to Windsor Castle. I have heard of Hildreth as Hawthorne's successor at Liverpool, and Richard C. McCormick as Consul, in future, to London. George William Curtis is to go to Venice, and Park Godwin, probably, to Paris, (to finish his history of France.) Both Fremont and Bigelow (of the Evening *Post*,) are mentioned as Ministers to France, while Bryant is the rumored representative of the United States at the Italian Court. Newspaper men are on the top wave, for Raymond is talked of for Brazil—a profitable place; and Gen. J. Watson Webb wants to be confirmed as Minister to Austria, by way of salving over the old sore.

—The new residence of W. W. Fair, Esq., of Palmyra, Mo. was set on fire on Wednesday last, by a slave girl and entirely destroyed.

The Kansas Expedition.—Some Painful Cases.

The following extracts from a letter to the editor of the Kansas Relief Committee, have been received:

"WM. C. BRYANT, Esq.—My Dear Sir: Your dispatch, 'Draw for three thousand dollars,' brought tears to the eyes of many an anxious heart. I read it aloud. A general shout of 'God bless New York' might have been heard all about. You have devised liberal things. My freight bills that very day, on a lot of meal paid for by Gov. Dennison of Ohio, were $3,400. Thus while Ohio procured the money to buy and ship such an amount of food for our poor people, your own offering paid for the entire transportation to Kansas.

"More than two hundred committees every week send teams here for breadstuffs. Often fifty or more are loaded in a single day; and that whole consignment will soon be in a thousand cabins, and give life and comfort to as many households.

"I have been very anxious for seed grain. To-day I heard of two thousand bushels of spring wheat that could be sent if freights could be paid,' and this hour I have sent a dispatch to Wisconsin saying, 'Send along the wheat—New York has spoken!'

"I trust your offering will make joyful a thousand households next summer, and thus place our farmers on their feet once more.

"Mr. A. of Bourbon county came to-day with his two boys to help drive the oxen. They left nine of the family at home with nothing to eat unless they could borrow. With his own hands he cultivated ninety acres of corn, and did not harvest a bushel. He sold, this Fall, two horses, four cows (all he had), and his wife's watch, to raise $200 to pay for his farm. He and his two boys had been eight days on their way thither, with almost no clothing, and their feet all out to the weather, yet cheerful and healthy, and full of unconquerable courage; said they had not eaten food for two days. Nothing subdued them till by a good fire, with coats, pants and boots, they sat down to eat. They looked upon one another till the tears started, as one of the boys said, 'Because mother and sisters can't have any.' At the mention of 'mother and sisters' the whole party bowed and wept, and refused to be comforted.

"This party will be loaded with two teams to-morrow, and, like a thousand others, will not soon forget the kindness and liberality that sent good things here.

"But I cannot tell of a thousand instances that press upon me—some joyful, others sad. Some, alas! have perished, gone beyond our reach; there they hunger no more, and thirst no more; others are reaching out their emaciated hands to us, praying for help.

"God bless you, my dear friends, and may the liberality of to-morrow be like that of to-day, and more abundantly.

"Yours truly, S. C. POMEROY.

"ATCHISON, K. T., Jan. 14, 1861."

South Carolina Preparing to Foot the Bill.

Revolutions are always more or less expensive—and the first thing to be done whenever one is to be started is to prepare to meet the cost. A bill has accordingly been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature to raise money for the expenses of the current year.

From the report accompanying the bill we learn that there was a deficiency in the supplies for the last fiscal year of $118,456—and that the ordinary wants for the present year are estimated at $615,000, making the aggregate to be raised for the ordinary expenses of the Government, $733,456. But for military purposes there will be required $914,000 more, so that the aggregate amount to be raised this year by the State is $1,647,456—or nearly three times as much as was raised last year. The report states that the Committee rely upon a deduction of about $250,000 from the original estimates for military supplies:—as "important acquisitions of arms and munitions of war have recently come into possession of the State,"—or in other words, as they have *seized* property belonging to the Federal Government to that amount, which they do not expect to pay for.

The bill reported provides a very elaborate schedule of special direct taxation, not only on the lands and other property of the State, but on incomes of every kind. The following table gives some of the leading items of this bill:

Land, per $100	$1.00
Slaves per head	1.00
Free negroes, each	3.25
City lots and buildings, per $100	.27
Professional incomes, per $100	1.00
Commissions of merchants, &c., per $100	1.00
Bank stocks, per $100	.38
Bank capital of other States, per $100	.38
Gaslight companies, per $100	.55
Insurance premiums	1½ ₽ cent.
Merchandise sold, per $100	.28
Goods of non-residents, per $100	1.00
Circus exhibitions, per day	100.00
Theatres and shows, per day	20.00
Interest, in stocks, notes, &c., per $100	1.50
Private carriages, each	2.50
Gold watches used, each	1.00
Silver watches, each	.50
Shipping capital, per $100	.20
Railway stock, per $100	.20
Manufacturing capital, per $100	.25
Salaries, (except clergymen,) over $500, ₽ $100	.75

This list shows the manner in which the expense of commencing a revolution falls upon the private property and business of the State.—*N. Y. Times.*

Annexing Already—The Annexation of Florida to Georgia.

This topic has been frequently discussed of late, it is true by private individuals, but such as are presumed to represent a considerable public sentiment in the State of Florida. We have no means of knowing the sentiment of the great body of her people, and if we had the slightest indication of their opposition to the measure proposed we should refrain from all allusion to the subject.

It is proposed, as before stated, to divide the State of Florida by the Apalachicola River, the western division then to be annexed to the State of Alabama, and all east of the line, including the islands, to be incorporated with the State of Georgia.

While such a division would straighten the line of Alabama and give symmetry to her proportions, besides giving her one of the best seaports in the Union, furnished with a navy yard and well fortified, the accession to Georgia would make her imperial in her domain, and with a climate affording nearly every production of the world. We should raise ice in our northern, and tropical fruits in our southern section. The country annexed, too, under the new order of things, would settle up rapidly, and soon become one of the most prolific sections of the continent. Readily accessible by natural and artificial highways, in a few years there would remain but little of its tillable domain unappropriated to the wants of mankind.

The new and independent existence upon which both Florida and Georgia will probably soon enter will afford an excellent opportunity for negotiations on this subject, without reference from any quarter whatever. They can arrange the matter to suit themselves, and no one can rightfully say nay.

The public debt of Florida may be regarded as, perhaps, the leading obstacle to the proposed annexation; but we apprehend this will prove more of an imaginary than real hindrance. Whatever may be her debts, her resources, well managed, as they would be in the hands of Georgia, are ample to meet them all. An arrangement might readily be made with the bondholders for existing securities to remain *statu quo*, undisturbed by the act of annexation, only that the administration of the assets would pass from the hands of one State into the hands of another. Georgia and Alabama need not incur any additional obligation by the movement.—*Savannah Republican, Jan. 18th.*

The Reign of Terror at the South.

[From the Dubuque Times, 19th.]

St. Louis will save its business men from loss and ruin by avoiding the errors of some of the cities on the Lower Mississippi. The other day an agent of the New York and Erie Railroad Company was putting up one of the finely illuminated cards of the road in the office of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, when a fire-eater came up saying: "The New York and Erie Railroad! Yes! Through broad guage route! Yes! Let's see," he added, "I think New York gave about fifty thousand majority for Lincoln!" Saying which he gave the card two or three kicks, of course destroying it. The agent mildly remonstrated, but a crowd soon collected, and the landlord soon informed him it would not be safe for him to remain longer in the house. He collected his baggage, and left the city as speedily as possible.

Yesterday morning one of the citizens of Dubuque received a letter from his brother, living in Kentucky, conveying the information that because he had formerly been a resident of a free State—Illinois—he had been warned to leave Kentucky within the succeeding ten days. He is a merchant and a landowner, has been a resident of the State nearly a year, has taken no part in political matters, and said or done nothing to forfeit the respect of his neighbors; yet the order was a peremptory one, and if he remains, he will in all likelihood be subjected to bodily peril.

These high-handed proceedings of course bear heavily on individual citizens of the North, but they will result in a ruinous reaction upon the South. Capital, labor, enterprise will be driven Northward; the ordinary branches of industry will be paralyzed; and the masses of the South will soon rue the day when they permitted their political interests to be committed to the keeping of disunionists and terrorists.

The Damage which Mr. Buchanan has Done the American Confederacy.

[From the London Times of Jan. 9.]

Never for many years can the United States be to the world what they have been. Mr. Buchanan's message was a greater blow to the American people than all the rants of the Georgian Governor or the "ordinances" of the Charleston Convention. The President has dissipated the idea that the States which elected him constitute one people. We had thought that the Federation was of the nature of a nationality; we find that it is nothing more than a partnership. If any State may, on grounds satisfactory to a local convention, dissolve the Union between itself and its fellows; if discontent with the election of a President or the passing of an obnoxious law by another State, or, it may be, a restrictive tariff, gives a State the "right of revolution," and permits it to withdraw itself from the community, then the position of the American people with respect to foreign powers is completely altered. It is strange that a race whose patriotic captiousness when in the society of Europeans is so remarkable should be so ready to divide and give up the ties of fellow-citizenship for a cause which strangers are unable to appreciate. Still stranger is it that a Chief Magistrate who would have plunged the world in war rather than a suspicious craft should be boarded by English officers after it had displayed the stars and stripes, or who would have done battle against despots for any naturalized refugee from Continental Europe, should, without scruple, and against the advice of his own Secretary of State, declare the Federal Union dissolved whenever a refractory State chooses to secede.

—GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—We are informed by Mr. Lorsen, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, that he has received advices from their attorneys in New York announcing that a favorable contract has been made with European capitalists, which will insure the completion of this road from Grand Traverse Bay, in this State, to Fort Wayne, Ind.—*Jackson Patriot, Jan. 23.*

TREASON INVESTIGATION.

Proceedings before the Grand Jury of Judge Smalley's Court.

[From the N. Y. World, 26th.]

In view of the seizure of muskets on Tuesday evening, the proceedings yesterday, before the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court, were of an interesting character. Among those examined was Dr. Alexander Jones, whom the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*—Hon. James S. Pike of Maine—accused of acting as a spy on the general government movements in this city, and telegraphed to the Charleston authorities the departure of the Star of the West. Captain Silvery, and Sergeants Denton and Wilson, of the First ward, and officers Conley and Quigley, of the Harlem police, were also examined, their testimony having reference to the finding and seizure of the muskets on board the steamer Monticello. To learn the names of those who shipped the seized fire-arms, was the leading fact to be elicited. No one was able, however, to throw any light on this branch of the inquiry. Mr. Cromwell, the proprietor of the line of steamers, has been summoned to appear before the Jury to-day, and from him this and other important facts, it is expected, will be elicited. Ex-Judge Roosevelt, United States district attorney, and Superintendent Kennedy were in conference yesterday as to the course to take regarding the seizure of further firearms attempted to be shipped from New York. A telegram was sent to the War Department for instructions in the premises.

Officers Conley and Quigly testified as to the discovery of the muskets and accompanying implements of warfare.

Mr. Harris, of the mayor's office, was among the witnesses examined yesterday. He holds an office under the commissioners of emigration, and was interrogated as to his knowledge of the shipping by southern coasting vessels, or preparations to ship armaments of war to the South. He knew of no such shipments, and gave it as his opinion that all of this business was done by the express companies, through the railroads and southern steamboats.

Mr. John Mulford, of the Erie railroad, was next examined. His examination referred to shipments over the Erie road of express packages containing warlike materials for the South. He professed to know nothing about the nature of the freight sent over the road. After him, Mr. Kinsley, the express man, was stated to have been questioned closely and at length, about the expressing of articles, the carrying of which south is declared, under the definition of Judge Smalley, to be treason.

AN ALLEGED SOUTH CAROLINA SPY.

Dr. Alexander Jones was the next witness called. He is short, stout built, with iron gray bushy hair, a sharp nose, and on the latter wears a pair of antique, silver rimmed spectacles. His testimony, as furnished our reporter, was more interesting than communicative.

Foreman—You are attached to the New York *Herald*, I understand?

Dr. Jones—I am, sir.

Foreman—What is the nature of your position on the *Herald*?

Dr. Jones—I write the statistical articles.

Foreman—Do you write for any other paper?

Dr. Jones—I have been correspondent, sir, of the Richmond *Enquirer*.

Foreman—What are the nature of your letters?

Dr. Jones—They are political, scientific, literary, social, religious, and embrace all the leading topics afforded in such a vast emporium as New York.

Foreman—Are the letters original matter?

Dr. Jones—I never write anything else but original matter.

Foreman—Are your statistics original?

Dr. Jones—They are originally got up.

Foreman—I understand you sent a telegram to South Carolina notifying the authorities there of the departure from this city of the Star of the West.

Dr. Jones—Who told you so?

Foreman—You have been called here to be questioned, not to question me. Please answer my question.

Dr. Jones—I ask pardon; I am constantly sending telegrams South, and cannot specify any as far back as that.

Foreman—You are on oath.

Dr. Jones—I know it.

Foreman—Did you, or did you not, send a telegram about the Star of the West to Charleston?

Dr. Jones—I may have done so, and I may not.

Foreman—Can't you remember whether you did or not?

Dr. Jones—I cannot.

Foreman—Are you troubled with shortness of memory?

Dr. Jones—I am at times.

Foreman—Do you remember writing a book entitled "Cymri in America?"

Dr. Jones—I do; a book and a telegram are two different things.

Foreman—A telegram may contain more than a book.

Dr. Jones—And running brooks may contain all the matter of books.

Foreman—You are not original now. I wish to try your memory.

Dr. Jones—Go on.

Foreman—Do you remember writing the "History of the Telegraph?"

Dr. Jones—I do.

Foreman—Do you recollect originating the mode of news collecting now adopted by the associated press?

Dr. Jones—I do.

Foreman—Do you remember attending the last meeting of the Old Dominion Society?

Dr. Jones—I do.

Foreman—Do you remember making one of the most brilliant speeches of the evening?

Dr. Jones—I remember making a speech, and it was reported in the *Herald* as a fine effort.

Foreman—Who reported that speech?

Dr. Jones—That is what I should like to know. [Laughter.]

Foreman—Now, after remembering so many common place things, can't you remember whether you sent a telegram to Charleston about the Star of the West?

Dr. Jones—I can't remember the telegrams I sent so far back.

Foreman—Where was you born?

Dr. Jones—In Virginia. My family are from Wales.

Foreman—Do you sympathize with the South?

Dr. Jones—I am a patriot.

Dr. Jones was detained some time longer, but no circumlocution of the foreman revived his recollection on the point in question.

Capt. Rynders offered himself as a witness at the conclusion of Dr. Jones's testimony. It is understood that he will be examined to-day.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF MUSKETS BY THE NEW YORK POLICE.

Capt. Hutchins, of the Second Precinct, yesterday afternoon received information that the schooner Caspian, of Rockland, Maine, Capt. Raymond Porter, lying at Pier No. 23 East River, had on board a quantity of muskets bound to a Southern port. He communicated the fact to Superintendent Kennedy, from whom he received directions to seize the muskets as contraband goods. Procuring a gang of stevedores he went to the vessel, and finding only the mate on board, who made no opposition to a search, he removed the hatches and overhauled the cargo. In the hold, stowed away forward beneath an assortment of other merchandise, were found twenty-five cases of muskets marked "E. B." On inquiry of the mate, Capt. Hutchins was informed that the schooner was bound to Carthagena, but a close investigation of the cargo did not verify the statement as some of the goods were marked "Savannah, Ga." The muskets were immediately removed from the schooner and placed on the dock, whence they will be taken to the arsenal to-day.

Does Victoria Own South Carolina.

The Toronto *Daily Globe* raises a new issue in the discussion of the *locus standi* of the seceding State of South Carolina. The point raised by the *Globe* will furnish new fuel for discussion:

Suppose that this (a dissolution of the Union) is consummated, some curious questions will arise with regard to the national standing of the seceding States. Great Britain has recognized the national independence of the United States. But does that necessarily involve the recognition of the nationality of South Carolina, for example, when she ceases to form part of the Union? Her colonial relations to Great Britain only ceased in virtue of her being merged in the United States, whose independent nationality was recognized by the mother country. When she ceases, then, to form part of that nationality, does she not, by the law of nations, revert to her former position of colonial dependence on Great Britain?

In the year 1729 the British Government, for the sum of £17,500, purchased the Carolinas from a company of merchants. When no longer under the *egis* of the American flag, will they not again in the nature of things become the property of Great Britain? England may find it worth her while to produce her old title deeds to the cotton producing territories in the South. Her manufactures form so important an element to the well-being of her people, that it is not convenient for her to be dependent on foreigners for her cotton supplies. Moreover, in the interests of humanity, it would be well that the Southern as well as the Northern portion of this continent should be British. Slavery would not long exist under the British rule, and with a free Republic in the center of the continent, bounded north and south by free British colonies, the future of North America might be looked to by the friends of human progress with the most cheering anticipations.

BANISHED FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Manchester (N. H.) *American* says that Mr. Lyman A. Dickey of that city, a young and industrious machinist, nearly a year ago went south and engaged in the prosecution of his business in a retired country town in South Carolina, about sixty miles from Charleston. He had nothing to do with the institution of slavery—never spoke of it—but diligently attended to his own business. Being taken ill, he became short of funds and wrote to his mother in Boston, sending his letter to the post office by a free negro. Shortly after he received the following letter:

Mr. LYMAN A. DICKEY—Sir: Having found in the possession of a free negro a letter directed to Boston, the Vigilant Committee ordered it opened, which having been done, it was sealed again and sent to its destination. This is to notify you that you are hereby ordered to leave the State of South Carolina as soon as your health will permit you to do so.

Per order,

SAMUEL SOLOMONS, Secretary.

The mere fact that he had directed a letter to Boston, and sent it to the Post office by the hands of a free negro, appears to have procured the banishment of Mr. Dickey. He has arrived at Manchester.

FIRE IN CHAMPAIGN CITY.—A stable belonging to the I. C. R. Co., situated in their wood-yard in Champaign City, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night of this week. It was the work of an incendiary, the same stable having been fired one night last week.—*Champaign Union.*

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Offered by the Illinois State Agricultural Society, for 1861, on Field Crops, Bee-Keeping, Farms, Nurseries, Orchards and Draining.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Cor. Sec. Ill. State Ag. Society.

January 21, 1861.

FIELD CROPS.

For the best field of wheat (fall or spring) not less than 5 acres, (the first premium of Manny's Combined Reaper and Mower) ... $145

(The field taking this will not be entitled to any other premium of the Society.)

Best crop of fall wheat, not less than 5 acres nor less than 45 bushels per acre ... 50

Second best, the yield per acre not limited ... 15

Third do do do ... "The Wheat Plant" and Ag. Periodical.

Same premiums for spring wheat; the minimum yield for the first prize to be 45 bushels per acre.

Best crop of Indian Corn not less than 5 acres, nor less than 160 bushels per acre ... 50

Second best, yield per acre not limited ... 25

Third best ... 15

Fourth best ... 10

Fifth best ... "The Wheat Plant" and Ag. Periodical.

Same premiums for Spring Barley, and same minimum yield for first prize.

Best crop Rye, not less than 5 acres, nor less than 30 bushels per acre ... 10

Second best, yield per acre not limited ... 5

Third best ... Transactions.

Best crop Oats not less than 5 acres nor less than 60 bushels per acre ... 25

Second best, yield per acre not limited ... 10

Best crop Buckwheat, not less than 1 acre ... 10

Second best ... 5

Third best ... "The Wheat Plant."

Best crop White Beans, not less than ½ acre ... 10

Second best ... 5

Best crop Potatoes, not less than ½ acre ... 10

Second best ... 5

Best crop Sweet Potatoes, not less than ½ acre ... 10

Second best ... 5

Best crop Onions, not less than ½ acre ... 10

Second best ... 5

Best acre of Hemp ... 10

Best acre of Flax ... 10

Best acre of Broom Corn ... 10

Best acre of Clover Seed ... 10

Best acre of Timothy Seed ... 10

Best acre of Blue Grass Seed ... 10

Best acre of Millet Seed ... 10

Best acre of Flax Seed ... 10

Best acre of Castor Beans ... 10

Best crop of Carrots, not less than ½ acre ... 10

Best crop of Field Beets, not less than ½ acre ... 10

Best ¼ acre of Cotton, sample to be exhibited at the State Fair 1861, and at the meeting of the Board Jan. 1862 ... 10

Best crop of Swedish Turnips, not less than ½ acre ... 10

Best crop of English Turnips, not less than ½ acre ... 10

Samples of each of the above must be exhibited at the Fair, and sent to the Agricultural Society's Room in Springfield for examination at the January meeting, 1862.

See statements required.

Best 10 lbs. of Sugar, made from Chinese or African Sugar Cane ... 25

Best gallon of Syrup, made from Chinese or African Sugar Cane, without the use of cleansing agents other than fire and the skimmer ... 15

Competitors to furnish careful and detailed statement of mode of manufacture, machines and implements used, and cost of production—verified by affidavit, and samples to be sent to the Agricultural Society's Rooms, for the January meeting, 1862.

Best gallon of syrup made from same, in any manner ... 15

Best 20 bushels Spring Wheat, with statement of variety, habits, &c. ... 50

Best 20 bushels Winter Wheat, with statement of variety, habits, &c. ... 50

To be of the crop matured in 1861. The successful competitors to donate the same to the Society, to be distributed under the direction of the Executive Board.

All applicants for premiums for field crops must send in their statements, as required, previous to the first Monday in December, 1861, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

FARM BOOK KEEPING.

To the farmer who presents the best approved system of farm accounts, for the year 1861, will be awarded ... 10

Awarding Committee—Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

FARMS, NURSERIES, AC.

Best improved and highly cultivated Farm, not less than 500 acres ... 25

Second best ... 15

Best improved and highly cultivated Farm, not less than 160 acres ... 25

Second best ... 15

Best improved and highly cultivated Farm, not less then 80 acres ... 25

Second best ... 15

Best improved and highly cultivated Farm, not less than 40 acres ... 25

Second best ... 15

Best improved and highly cultivated Farm, not less than 20 acres ... 25

Second best ... 15

Best arranged and economically conducted Dairy Farm ... 25

Second best ... 15

All exhibitors competing for premiums on farms will be required to give the following statistics in writing:

1st. The number of acres under cultivation, and the number devoted to each crop.

2d. The number of bushels of wheat, corn, oats, and other grains raised, and the amount of land appropriated to each one.

3d. The number of tons of hay, and the amount for each acre.

4th. The amount of stock raised, fed and grazed on the same, viz: cattle, horses, mules sheep, hogs &c., and their probable value.

5th. The number of hands employed, and the cost of their labor.

These reports to be made to the Corresponding Secretary previous to the first day of January, 1862.

Best grove cultivated timber, not less than 5 species ... 25

Second best ... 10

Best transplanted forest trees, not less than 6 feet high for permanent growth and covering not less than one acre of ground ... 10

Best germinated forest tree seeds, not less than 5 species, covering not less than one acre, for permanent growth, not as a nursery ... 10

Best arranged cultivated nursery of fruit trees and fruit shrubs ... 20

Second best ... 10

Best arranged and cultivated nursery of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants ... 20

Second best ... 10

Same of grafted or budded apple trees, 1 to 4 years old ... 20

Second best ... 10

Best apple orchard in bearing, not less than one hundred trees, with names of varieties and details of management of trees, fruit and soil ... 25

Second best ... 10

Best pear orchard, not less than one hundred trees bearing ... 25

Second best ... 10

Samples of fruit in the orchard to be exhibited at the fair.

Best Peach orchard, in bearing, not less than one hundred trees ... 25

Second best ... 10

Samples of fruit then in season to be exhibited at the fair.

Best ¼ acre Osier Willow, product to be weighed between 1st December and 1st January, and sample to be exhibited at fair and sent to Society's rooms ... 10

DRAINING.

For the best experiment of underdraining during the year, not less than ten acres ... $50

To be accompanied in each case with—

1st. Statement of the situation of the land previous to the commencement of the process; the kind and condition of the soil.

2d. The method pursued, with a particular account of the expense.

3d. The result, and increased value of the land, if any.

AWARDING COMMITTEE.

M. L. Dunlap, Chairman, Champaign, Champaign county; Wm. T. Hall, Greenville, and C. T. Chase, Chicago.

☞ Competitors are desired to give notice to the Corresponding Secretary on or before the first day of June, of their intention to compete.

Statements to be furnished by applicants for Premiums on Farm Crops.

1. The land shall be in one contiguous piece, measured by a surveyor with chain and compass, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy of the measurement, and the quantity of the ground.

2. The applicant and one disinterested person shall make affidavit, according to the forms annexed, to the quantity of grain raised on the ground entered on the premium list, which must accompany the application for premiums, together with a sample of the grain.

3. The object of the Society being to promote profitable cultivation, they do not propose to offer premiums for crops produced by extravagant expenditure; therefore, a detailed certified account of the expense of cultivation must be made. The expense of labor and manure should be particularly stated, and the kind of manure used. The statement must be in the following form:

To——loads manure, at $—— per load $——

To——days' plowing, at $—— per day $——

To——days' labor at $—— " $——

To——days' harvesting, $—— " $——

To——days marketing $—— " $——

And thus each item of expense incurred in the cultivation and marketing of the various crops, upon which premiums are applied for, must be fully stated, and after giving credit for the product of the field, the balance must show the net profit realized.

4. The kind and condition of the soil; the quantity and kind of seed used; the time and mode of putting it in the ground, should be particularly stated.

Samples of grain and vegetables produced, to be exhibited at the State Fair where practicable, and also to be sent to the rooms of the Board at the January meeting in 1862.

5. All the grain on the entire piece of land measured, must be weighed, *and not the product of a square rod or two weighed or measured, and the remainder guessed at.* Corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than 20 bushels of ears shelled, cleaned and weighed as above, after the 15th of November, and the number of bushels thus estimated, stated in the affidavit.

Forms of Affidavits.

—— County, ss.—A. B. being duly sworn, says he is a surveyor; that he surveyed with chain and compass, the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of —— the past season, and that the land was in one contiguous piece, and the quantity is —— acres and no more.

A. B., Surveyor.

Sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 18—. ——, Justice.

—— County, ss.—C. D. being duly sworn, says that he raised a crop of —— the past season upon the land surveyed by A. B., and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was —— bushels, measured in a sealed half bushel; and that he was assisted in harvesting and measuring said crop, by E. F.; and that the statement annexed, subscribed by this deponent, as to the manner of cultivation, expense, &c., is in all respects true, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the sample of grain exhibited is a fair average sample of the whole crop.

C. D.

Sworn to before me, this —— day of ——, 18—. ——, Justice.

—— County, ss.—E. F. being duly sworn, says that he assisted C. D. in harvesting, getting out and measuring his crop of ——, referred to in the above affidavits; and that the quantity of grain was —— bushels, as stated in the affidavit of C. D.

E. F.

Sworn to before me, this —— day of ——, 18—. ——, Justice.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT

Sale of our Entire Stock

Of Winter Goods,

Will commence MONDAY, January 14th, 1861. Look for extraordinary bargains. W. M. ROSS & CO., ja12-c569-1m No. 167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE!

These Hand Knit

WORSTED GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE

And the Holidays.

Manufactured and sold by

ADDISON GRAVES,

78 .... Lake Street .... 78.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at

175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,

And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade.

THOS. E. WOOD & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ADAPTABILITY OF LANGUAGE.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realised.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

BARNUM'S [illegible]

BARNUM [illegible]

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

BERLIN WORSTED,

SKATES, [illegible]

YANKEE NOTIONS, [illegible]

136 .... LAKE STREET.

MALT!

BARLEY MALT!

A STOCK OF

PRIME BARLEY MALT

For Brewers' and Distillers' Use,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AND

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR YEAST MALT

IN BARRELS.

ADDRESS, J. C. [illegible]

18 South Water Street, Chicago.

STANTON'S,

No. 48 .... Clark Street ....

NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,

FAMILY GROCERIES

UNEXCELLED IN

QUALITY AND VARIETY.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Amelung's Celebrated [illegible]

HAMS,

Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

IN CANS.

SWEET CORN, TOMATOES,

GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS,

MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES,

RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,

PINE APPLES, OLIVES.

FISH, IN CANS.

FRESH SALMON, LOBSTERS,

TURTLE SOUP, [illegible]

WALL PAPERS.

No. 81 ..... Randolph Street .....

F. E. RIGBY.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

Still Another Lot of these Beautiful

BALMORALS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

STRYKER & CO'S

40 TONS DRIED PEACHES

(Choice Article.)

5 Tons Dried Apples,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE

BY A. PEUGNET,

No. 2 Hillard's Block, corner of South Water and Clark Streets.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

BLANK BOOKS,

ENVELOPES

AND

WRITING PAPERS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

F. MUNSON,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

WOOLEN YARNS,

SKATING CAPS,

HOODS, HOODS,

SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, AND [illegible]

CHENILLE HAIR NETS,

AND

HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 .... La Salle Street.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

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BOOK BINDERS,

NO. 123 LAKE STREET.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,

No. 123 .... Lake Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS OUT WEST!!

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE

$300,000.

[illegible]

CORN WANTED.—[illegible]

Special Notices.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's [illegible]

How to do it!—If you wish a good head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and most popular preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. It removes all Dandruff, prevents the Hair from falling out, restores and invigorates it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—[illegible]

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

[illegible]

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OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

H. M. HIGGINS,

(Successors to Higgins Brothers.)

No. 117 ..... Randolph Street ..... No. 117

The only place in the city where all kinds of Music and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, at THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

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DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

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99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

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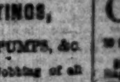
C. SMITH & COMPANY,



Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

And Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

☞ Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

[illegible] Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

54 La Salle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

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[illegible]

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH,

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SCALES,

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES,

Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. E. SPENCER, Agent,

1[illegible] South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S

Premium Scales!

Manufactured by

S. S. HITCHCOCK,

S. Canal-st., Chicago.

All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S

Family and Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

WM. TEBBUTT,

[illegible]

REAL OLD FASHIONED MUSIC.—[illegible]

BARNUM'S ...

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NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,

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HAMS,

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FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

IN CANS.

SWEET CORN,	TOMATOES,
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PINE APPLES,	OLIVES.

FISH, IN CANS.

FRESH SALMON,	LOBSTER,
TURTLE SOUP,	HERRING.

WALL PAPERS,

No. 61.....Randolph Street.....No. 61

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HOODS, HOODS,

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CHENILLE HAIR NETS,

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SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 .... La Salle Street 41

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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No. 122 Lake Street.

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—AND—

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CHICAGO, ILL.

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS OUT WEST!!

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE

$300,000.

[illegible]

CORN WANTED—I will pay ...

[illegible]

Dr. Sweet's ... [illegible]

How to do it!—If you wish a ... LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best ... [illegible]

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.— ... [illegible]

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

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[illegible]

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Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments ... [illegible]

THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

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All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

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Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S

Family and Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO.,

Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

WM. TERBUBY,

[illegible]

REAL OLD FASHIONED ...

[illegible]

Educational.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING, ... [illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

[illegible]

Lake Forest, Jan. 5th, 1861.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Ten Per Cent.

From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 35 Clark street. E. P. DOWNING & CO.

WANTED—Land Warrants.

APPLY TO

J. L. LEE.

22 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.

Commission Merchants No. ... W. st.

WANTED—R. K. SWIFT,

JOHNSON & CO'S

CERTIFICATES WANTED.

Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., 54 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.

... Lake street.

MONEY LOANED

on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

No. 63 Clark Street.

Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties.

Apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.

No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6

N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN,

BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,

No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.

Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment. Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.

EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side. Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.

Credits given on New York and Boston.

Business Cards.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms,

No. 102 Washington Street,

Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night.

CHARLES B. WAITE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

128 Clark Street, Chicago.

Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

50 - - Dearborn Street - - - 50

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 109 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in

RAGS AND PAPER,

9 South Canal Street .... Chicago, Ill.

Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, ... reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, ... reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. ... kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

[illegible]

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK

Transportation Line.

A. WARREN & CO.,

General Freighters to the Mines,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

A. WARREN & CO.

St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—

Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 150 Lake-st.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED

BY THE

HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used ... [illegible] ... PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. ...

J. B. SEELEY,

Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 108 Lake street, Post Office box 4,265, Chicago.

Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

45 CENTS PER CAN.

We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. ... Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER.

OYSTERS,

FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.

108 - - Randolph Street - - 108

Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,

OYSTERS

FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.

65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative

PAINTERS,

121 Washington st., Chicago.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. ... [illegible]

JEVNE & ALMINI, 121 Washington st.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

—AT—

DRAKE & BRO'S,

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

.. South Clark Street 184

HOOPS, HOOPS,—MESSRS. FARRAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

[illegible — railroad timetable: MICHIGAN SOUTHERN; MICHIGAN CENTRAL; PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO; SOUTH AND WEST; CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND; DIXON AIR LINE; ILLINOIS CENTRAL; BURLINGTON AND QUINCY; AURORA ACCOMMODATION; ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; NORTH AND WEST; GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION; NORTHWESTERN; MILWAUKEE]

A WORD FOR THE HOUR.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

The firmament breaks up. In black eclipse
Light after light goes out. One evil star,
Luridly glaring through the smoke of war,
As in the dream of the Apocalypse,
Drags others down. Let us not weakly weep
Nor rashly threaten. Give us grace to keep
Our faith and patience; wherefore should we leap
On one hand into fratricidal fight,
Or, on the other, yield eternal right,
Frame lies of law, and good and ill confound?
What fear we? Safe on freedom's vantage-ground
Our feet are planted; let us therefore remain
In unrevengeful calm, no means untried
Which truth can sanction, no just claim denied,
The sad spectators of a suicide!
They break the links of Union; shall we light
The fires of hell to weld anew the chain?
Draw we not even now a freer breath,
As from our shoulders falls a load of death
Loathsome as that the doomed Mezentius bore?
Why take we up the accursed thing again?
Pity, forgive, but urge them back no more,
Who, drunk with passion, hoist disunion's rag
With its wild reptile blazon. Let us press
The golden cluster on our brave old flag
In closer union, and, if numbering less,
Brighter shall shine the stars which still remain!
Amesbury, 16th day of first month.

Columbia's Version of "John Anderson."

Bob Anderson, my beau, Bob,
When we were first acquent,
You were in Mex-i-co, Bob,
Because by order sent;
But now you are in Sumter, Bob,
Because you chose to go;
And blessings on you, any how,
Bob Anderson, my beau!

Bob Anderson, my beau, Bob,
I really don't know whether
I ought to like you so, Bob,
Considering that feather,
I don't like standing armies, Bob,
As very well you know;
But I love a MAN THAT DARES TO ACT,
Bob Anderson, my beau!

[*Harper's Weekly* publishes the above with a cut representing Bob Anderson enjoying a conversation with the Goddess of Liberty.]

PERSONAL.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* says that it has private advices that the committee appointed by the Indiana Legislature to invite President Lincoln to visit Indianapolis on his way to Washington, have received assurances from him that he would comply with their request, and would be in Indianapolis some time during the coming month. He will go by way of Layfayette, and William F. Reynolds, Esq., President of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, will place an extra train at the disposal of the President.

—The papers state that an affecting parting took place between President Buchanan and Senator Fitzpatrick. The former said: "Governor, the current of events warns me that we shall never meet again on this side of the grave. I have tried to do my duty to both sections, and have displeased both. I feel isolated in the world." [Both weep.]

—The proprietors of the London *Times* have behaved with the greatest generosity toward the bereaved widow of their martyred correspondent in China, Mr. Bowlby. A handsome pension has been settled on Mrs. Bowlby by the magnates of Printing House Square, and in addition to this, it is expected that she will receive not less than ten thousand pounds out of the indemnity exacted from the Chinese.

—Caleb Cushing publishes a long letter in the Newburyport *Herald*, denying the statement of Dr. French, of Lawrence, that he (Cushing) prevented the repeal of the personal liberty bill in 1859. Mr. Cushing says he acted honestly against the bill, and so did his Democratic friends, and he calls Dr. French, who is a Douglas Democrat, a caitiff, and several other unpleasant names.

—Andrew J. Clark, formerly of this city, but of late years connected with the wholesale dry goods house of Warner & Loop, of New York city, died suddenly on Wednesday last. In the morning he was in his usual health and spirits, and having business at Cassapolis, invited Miss Mirrie Barron, of this city to ride up and back with him. She did so. During the day he was in his usual health. Soon after leaving Cassapolis he remarked that the weather was getting uncomfortably warm. After riding a few miles further on, he said he was in a perspiration, and took off his cap and fanned himself, rubbed his head and said—"How strange I feel!" He then remarked that his hands were numb, and the lines dropped from them. Miss Barron caught the lines—the horses were spirited and going rapidly, but she succeeded in controlling them, and brought them up to a fence. Mr. Clark called for snow. Miss Barron obtained it and placed it to his lips, but he had no power to swallow it. His face and eyes were now a blood red. He remarked—"I can't see—I'm gone, Mirrie—I'm gone!" were the last words intelligible, when he sank back into the sleep of death. Miss Barron seized the lines and drove immediately to the dwelling of Maj. Morrison, who soon placed him in a comfortable bed, and summoned medical aid. All was done for him that was possible. He lay in an unconscious state until about 12 o'clock at night, when he expired.—*Niles Republican.*

—A contractor who was building a tunnel on a certain Ohio railroad observed, one morning, that the face of a member of his gang had its surface all spotted with bruises and plasters. "Ah! Jimmy," said he, "what have you been doin'?" "Not varry much, sur," answered Jimmy; "I was just down at Billy Mulligan's last night, sur, an' him an' me had a bit av a discooshen wid shticks!"

—We are informed upon good authority, that Rev. Mr. Corning is likely to accept the call recently extended to him from Chicago. He has taken a prominent position here as a clergyman, and his many friends and admirers will greatly regret that he should leave here.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Unusual Proceedings in a Ball Room.

[From the Champaign (Ill.) Union.]

It is a well known fact that the amusement of dancing, as generally conducted at our public balls, is regarded by most Ministers as of a doubtful moral tendency, and not enjoined by any law found in the religious code. We do not know that in the simple act of dancing, that any crime is alleged to be committed directly against God, or the religion taught by the Bible, but from the levity, light and thoughtless feelings that are sure to follow in trail of this indulgence, seem to arise all the evils, and form the foundation stone upon which all objections to it are based.

Appreciating the benefits of good society, some one, more through a motive of mischief than any other reason, we suppose, sent to the Rev. Mr. Riley, of the Baptist church, a ticket, inviting him to attend a certain dancing party to be held at a certain hall. Duly acknowledging the kindness that prompted the invitation, Mr. Riley determined to respond to the call of the ticket and attend the dance. But before he could do this, in obedience to the requirements of ball-room etiquette, he must furnish himself with a lady, as under any other circumstances, he would not probably be admitted within the precincts of the "mazy dance." He was not long in finding a partner; and taking with him three ladies, all members of the church, he repaired to the scene of merriment and gaiety always visible in the ball-room. Not having been in the habit of frequenting dancing parties, and a stranger to the usages and manners observed by such assemblies, will account for the somewhat unusual and strange conduct of the Rev. gentleman in shaking hands with all those present, immediately upon his entrance into the hall. This was regarded as rather mysterious conduct, and all did not readily understand its meaning and significance; but supposed that Mr. Riley, like a certain city belle's "country cousin," was a little verdant, embarrassed, and ill at ease in his manners. As to the truth of this suspicion, let the sequel show.

But the reverend gentleman did not go there to participate in the gaities of the dance. He went there as the servant of God, and in an earnest and feeling manner implored that little social company to give up the world, and devote the remaining portion of their lives to the true interests of their immortal souls. His remarks had a good effect upon the hearts of the company present, and many eyes were wet with tears. After offering up a prayer, Mr. Riley and his good lady "partners," retired from the ball room. It is our earnest conviction that Mr. Riley will receive no more invitations to balls, and it is well that he improved his time so well on this occasion.

A MERMAID.—Captain King, commanding a merchant vessel trading between the Sandwich Islands and Japan, has sent on to his family, who reside in Williamsburgh, a creature caught on the Japanese coast, which closely resembles the fabulous Mermaid. It is about 28 inches long; from the hip down it is a fish, resembling the shad. The upper part of the body resembles a monkey, covered, except the face, with brown hair. There are five fingers on each hand all of one length and webbed between like the feet of a water fowl. The features of the face are all perfect and more regular than those of the monkey tribe generally are, and it has a good set of teeth. The body has been embalmed, and is in a good state of preservation.

WESTERN MATTERS.

—A meeting was held at Aledo, Mercer county, in this State, on Friday of last week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a military company. After discussion, resolutions in favor of the measure were unanimously passed, and a committee appointed to propose a plan of organization for one or more military companies in Mercer county. The Committee will report in a few days.

LUMBERING.—The continued good sleighing has enabled the lumbermen in this vicinity to prosecute their logging very successfully so far, and there is a fair prospect of a large quantity of logs being put in. Our exchanges from different portions of the State report the same success.—*Port Huron Commercial, Jan. 23.*

NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—A new military company was organized on the 15th inst., in Schoolcraft, numbering forty-six able-bodied men. They are called the "Schoolcraft Light Guards."—*Kalamazoo Tel., 23d.*

—Mr. Abbot, of Romeo, Michigan, recently marketed at Port Huron nine hogs, the aggregate weight of which was 3,378 pounds. The largest weighed 649 pounds.

THE LARGEST MASS OF NATIVE COPPER EVER SHIPPED.—Among several large masses of copper brought forward the past week, we noticed the arrival of one on Thursday, brought down by Messrs. Brooks & Newton, for the National mine, weighing thirteen thousand pounds. This mass of six and a half tons is, we believe, some 1,200 pounds heavier than any previously reported shipped. It was brought from the mines here in half a day, by a four horse team and three men. Perhaps ten times the force would not have brought the same mass forward in a week any previous year.—*Ontonagon Miner.*

SUICIDE.—We learn that Mrs. Eldridge, a widow lady of about 55 years of age, recently from Philadelphia, committed suicide last week, by jumping into a well. The well was about six feet deep, and contained about two feet of water, which she held her head under until life was extinct. She was undoubtedly deranged at the time.—*Carlinville Dem.*

SUICIDE AT PORT HURON.—Intelligence was received in the city yesterday of the suicide at Port Huron of H. McAlpin, Esq., a lawyer in good practice of that place, and well known to many of our citizens. We have no further particulars of his death than that he shot himself in his office on Wednesday noon, and lived but a few minutes thereafter. The deceased was an ardent spiritualist, and of late had devoted much of his time to its "manifestations," and to vindicating its claims before the public. His wife was equally zealous in the belief, and is well known as a medium.—*Det. Advertiser.*

Another Monster Gun Cast.

Another monster gun was cast at the Fort Pitt works on Tuesday. The "Floyd," the heaviest piece of ordnance, we believe, that the world has ever seen, was fifteen inch bore and forty-nine inches in diameter at the breech. Its weight in the rough was seventy-eight thousand pounds, and when finished, about forty-nine thousand. The gun cast on Tuesday has a twelve inch bore, and the same exterior diameter of the "Floyd," while it is six inches longer, and will weigh when finished, twenty-five tons. The casting of the gun was marked by the most complete success. The furnaces were tapped at fifteen minutes past twelve, and twenty-four minutes later, the mould was filled, and the castings complete. The total amount of metal used in the "run," was seventy-eight thousand one hundred pounds. The new gun will be named "Union," and will, it is believed, throw a ball over six miles. It was cast on the hollow principle, and under the superintendence of Mr. Kaye, foreman of the works.—*Pittsburgh Journal, of Thursday.*

CANNON FOUNDRY IN VICKSBURG.—The Vicksburg *Sun* says that Messrs. A. B. Reading & Brother, proprietors of the foundry in that city that bears their name, are perfecting arrangements which will enable them to cast cannon and ball equal in every respect to those cast in the best founderies in the United States. They have tendered this branch of their foundry to Gov. Pettus, giving him a *carte blanche* to use it in any manner that may be deemed essential to the good of the State and the interests of the South.

REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW REMOVING OUR STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,

From the store occupied by us at

72 Lake Street, Up-Stairs,

To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,

NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,

Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to

Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.

BOWEN BROTHERS.

FUR MANUFACTORY.

C. M. SPEARS, JR.,

With

J. & A. HERZOG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.

65 - Lake Street, Chicago Ill. - 65

Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

BRADSTREET'S COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

We Have Just Received the

5th Vol. of our Commercial Reports.

[illegible]

HOTEL AND LAKE FOREST ASSOCIATION. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders in the

Hotel at Lake Forest, and the Lake Forest Association,

On Monday evening next at half past seven o'clock ... [illegible]

In behalf of Trustees L. F. A.

THE CHICAGO ART-UNION

DISTRIBUTION.

ONE HUNDRED WORKS OF ART

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG

Eight Hundred Subscribers!!!

A proportion of Gifts unprecedented in the annals of Art-Union Distributions.

[illegible]

JAMES McDONNELL,

Sole Agent for the sale of

ALCOHOL,

Manufactured by

BRANDARMOUR & HIGBIE, Peoria, Ill.,

PEORIA ALCOHOL WORKS, do.

G. C. PAOLI & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale dealer in Highwines, Camphene, Burning Fluid and Whiskies of all kinds.

G. C. PAOLI & CO'S

PREMIUM PURE SPIRITS,

From proof to 98 per cent., superior to any other article offered in this market, always on hand in quantities to suit the trade, at the lowest market price.

... Lake street, and 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

BUY THE GENUINE.

Lubin's Extracts,
Lubin's Pomades,
Lubin's Hair Oil,
Lubin's Cosmetic,
Lubin's Rose Powder,
Lubin's Rice Powder,
Lubin's Pearl White,
Lubin's Lavander,
Lubin's Rouge,
Lubin's Pastiles,
Lubin's Soaps.

The best variety of Fine Toilet Goods west of New York.

J. H. REED & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS WHO DESIRE

RELIABLE MEDICINES

At Low Cash Prices,

Can have their orders promptly filled by sending them to

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

$150 REWARD.

L. CORNELL & CO.,

At 122 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,)

[illegible]

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.— [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, February 12, 1861, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

A. E. DOWNS, Secretary.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults ... [illegible]

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

The Union Insurance

AND

TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

[illegible]

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.98.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.

Special attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

[illegible]

WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.

No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

January 1st, 1860.

[illegible]

Total Liabilities - - - $40,704.52

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.

No. 1 Loomis Building.

[illegible]

FIRE, MARINE,

—AND—

LIFE INSURANCE.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

Agents for the

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME,
PHENIX,
WASHINGTON,
CITIZENS,
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Boston, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,

$5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. CADWELL,

OPERATOR ON THE

EYE AND EAR,

[illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

[illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,

DENTIST,

... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... 58

Post Office Box 223.

A. W. FREEMAN,

DENTIST,

109 ..... Washington Street, Chicago 109

Just east of Clark Street.

No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.

P. O. Box 3441.

THE ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grows more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

[illegible]

KENT'S COMMENTARIES, ... [illegible]

HOWARD'S SUPREME COURT REPORTS, ... [illegible]

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS, ... [illegible]

TO PORK PACKERS.—We are prepared to render, on owner's account, ... [illegible]

MITCHELL & ZAHM.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.

[illegible]

A. GRAVES, 34 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.

Imported and for sale by

A. GRAVES.

HOYT & PEIRCE,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers,

147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois,

[illegible]

HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 --- Lake Street --- 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

[illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,

[illegible]

HATS, CAPS,

Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c

AT WHOLESALE.

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

25 .... LAKE ST. CHICAGO 25

Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

[illegible]

1860 FALL TRADE 1860

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Nos. ... and ... South Water street,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear.

[illegible]

AGENT FOR

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND

HARDWARE.

We offer the following at the lowest market rates

[illegible]

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

C. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Sateries, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS, FISH,

WOODEN WARE, &c.,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG

Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in

BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.

[illegible]

"LOW PRICES WIN."

[illegible]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;

ALSO,

CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,

[illegible]

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

SUGAR &C.

[illegible]

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

[illegible]

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. ... [illegible]

WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,

No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. B. & E. Fuller & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND

Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,

Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,

And hundreds of others.

For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. ... South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL

MACHINERY,

WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.

$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.

[illegible]

DOANE & HURLBUT'S

Stave Sawing & Dressing

MACHINE,

FOR TIGHT WORK.

[illegible]

HART & MUNSON'S

Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,

All perfect and complete within themselves.

[illegible]

W. H. DOANE, 122 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1826.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Nos. 130 and 132 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.

R. K. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

No. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,

Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal

MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.

SOLD BY
SOLD BY

Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

In Kane County, State of Illinois,

CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

[illegible]

To Contractors.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Chicago, January 18th, 1861.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.— [illegible]

R. B. MASON, Engineer and Superintendent.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and LaSalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK

CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,

(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

[illegible]

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

Having returned to their old stand,

CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Will continue their business as

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS

Exchange on all parts of Europe.

MARINE BANK,

CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.

Capital, $500,000.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,

BANKERS

CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.

44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

SAVING DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. R. ...

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,

Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD ... [illegible]

THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

[illegible]

J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l Agent.

J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent.

DAN. ATWOOD, Local Agent ...

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT

LINE ROUTE, VIA.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.

CLARKE & CO.,

THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,

Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,

72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72

[illegible]

To Shippers.

CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING RAILROAD

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,

Connecting at Pittsburgh with

Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and at Wheeling and Bellaire with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, GRAIN, &C.,

Contracted through to

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

At Lowest Rates,

And with as good dispatch as by any other Route.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO SHIPPERS.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES,

Both in the United States and Canada.

[illegible]

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo.

H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Frt Ag't.

CHAS. M. GRAY, Con't Agent.

Groceries, &c.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors,

[illegible]

$500,000 WORTH OF GOODS,

Embracing

Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery,

[illegible]

FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

[illegible]

350 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFEE for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 Hlf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Hlf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Bbls. Prime NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls. Choice N. O. MOLASSES, now landing, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 Boxes NEW M. R. and LAYER RAISINS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, ... STEVENS & WEBBER.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS ... [illegible]

PURE SWEET CIDER—In whole and half barrels, ... STEVENS & WEBBER.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

[illegible]

B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

400 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

[illegible]

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

[illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY, shortest and best route to Buffalo ...

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

Winter Arrangements.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61 Winter Arrangement. 1860-61

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860 .... Winter Arrangement 1860

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

[illegible]

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician ... [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! ... [illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1861.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1861.

The Exchange market took another turn upward to-day, the current rate being 4 per cent. premium for currency—the ruling rate of one per cent. The demand for exchange is the principal business; but there is a worthy character of our commercial paper held by our merchants and city bankers on remittal. The real fact is that to-day our currency is worth only 94¾ cents on the dollar, for coin will always command Exchange at ¼ per cent. The business public are therefore paying the citizens of our "well-secured currency" 1¾ per cent. for the privilege of using their promises to pay. We very much mistake the character of our Legislature if they do not deprive a few gentlemen of the privilege of inspecting so outrageous a tax upon the business public.

The banks of Exchange to-day in Gold are, Gold nominal, buying 4¾@4¾; selling ¼ per cent. Little wanted.

A MERCHANT'S REMEDY.—We cheerfully give place to the following note from one of our leading merchants. If the Chicago merchants generally would adopt their policy of this letter, and would rigidly adhere to it, it would help very materially to correct the evils under which we are all suffering. It is to be hoped the action of the Legislature will receive the adoption of such measures on the part of our merchants as suggested:

SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: Please let me say a word to you about our currency. In case the Legislature does not remedy the evils in the present system, I propose to the Exchange as a living point for the merchants, I would propose that the merchants of the city enter into a compact to take Illinois and Wisconsin currency at what the banks will give for it in New York Exchange, adding to that the cost of transportation. Or, in other words, bring the balance of the city down to a specie basis. Let Chamberlain & Co. throughout Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and other States; the merchants of Chicago could regulate their rates of exchange with Chamberlain & Co. they would act in concert. The Northwest would follow the lead of the Chicago merchants if they would inaugurate a system of this kind. What are the consequence of this new specie basis? Illinois and Wisconsin bills would be at a discount, and the farmers of the country would be very unwilling to take money for their produce that was 6, 8, 4 or even 2 ¾ cent. dis. Country merchants would then only take the bills at such discount as they could use there with the Chicago merchants, and thus the matter would come regulate itself. The Chicago merchants have this power, entirely in their own hands, of regulating the currency question. Please think of this and let us hear from you through the TRIBUNE.

A MERCHANT.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.

The following table shows the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago *Bond Note List*, No. 44 Clark street, for current exchange, &c.:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
	Prem.	Prem.
Exchange on New York	¼	½
N.Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	¼	½
La., Ills., Ky., and Indiana States	4	½
Iowa and Missouri Bonds	4	½
Penn., Md., Mo. & Free Ind. Banks	Par	¼
Gold	¼	½

	Discount.
Discredited Illinois	10
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn	5
Stock Banks of Tenn. and S. C	5

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says: ! !

Most of the dealers in exchange report a falling off in the demand for money to-day. This was fully confirmed by the general appearance of things, matters being generally quiet, and but few customers even dull. The leading features of the market, however, in as regards the supply of capital and the demand for it, are unchanged. There is the moderate exchange of first class names, there is a pretty free enterprise for this kind of securities, at 12 per cent.

New York Exchange was quite firm to-day, but no upward tendency was manifested. The market for several days past have been light, owing mainly to the detention of the New Orleans mails, and quote New York sight ¼@ prem. buying, and ⅜ prem selling. There is now scarcely any difference between Philadelphia and New York. A light business was transacted in New Orleans at par@¼ prem buying and ¼@ prem. selling. Three days sight sold at ½ @ discount.

IOWA BANKS.—The quarterly report of the President and Secretary of the State Bank of Iowa, dated Jan. 7, is before us. The footings are as follows: Safety Fund, $134,975.41: Specie, $378, 109.98. Notes of other solvent banks, $438, 635; Due from specie paying banks and bankers, $284,008.14. Loans and discounts $1,169,870.36; other items, 86,486.71; Capital $899,130. Circulation $659,620; Due other banks and bankers, $50,-256.83; Depositors, $1,154,993.31; Other items, $261,598.26. We shall make an analysis and compare these figures with those of the banks of our own State. We hazard the prediction that with a capital of only half a million, and a circulation of very little more than that the State Bank of Iowa affords as much accommodation to her business men than all the Banks of Illinois with a circulation of twelve millions furnish those of our own State. The State Bank of Iowa is based on money and not on credit; its owners are capitalists and business men, not those who skin the public at the rate of six per cent. for exchange, and hence the difference.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The following summary, copied from the statement prepared by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, (about to be published in the State papers,) exhibits the condition of the Banks and Banking Associations of the State of New York on the 26th day of September last; and also their condition at the date of the previous report, Sept. 28th:

RESOURCES.	Sept. 29.	Dec. 26.
Loans and Discounts	$260,115,694	$262,241,003
*Overdrafts	434,009	630,441
Due from Banks	17,227,606	15,966,911
*Due from Directors	7,609,381	9,530,408
*Due from Brokers	3,438,360	778,116
*Real Estate	8,078,800	8,087,987
Specie	21,710,899	26,427,254
Cash Items	2,665,524	3,604,225
Stocks and Prom'y Notes	30,045,931	29,405,318
Bonds and Mortgages	1,560,654	2,480,797
Bills of other Banks	3,450,402	3,287,628
*Bills of Susp. Banks	949	6,031
Loss and Expense Acc't	736,107	1,757,869
Add for cents	923	941
Total Resources	$311,945,535	$309,056,861

LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$111,624,547	$111,321,957
Circulation	31,916,468	31,963,263
Profits	15,216,463	15,063,359
Due Banks	19,796,004	20,496,078
Due Individuals and corporations other than banks	5,260,517	5,600,519
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	3,560,907	4,140,764
Due depositors on demand	118,160,464	110,664,976
Amounts due to banks under either the above heads	2,615,139	3,272,997
Add for cents	514	944
Total Liabilities	$311,945,535	$309,056,861

*The whole of this item and portions of those marked † form no part of the aggregate.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Weekly statement of earnings from the 17th to the 24th day of January 1861, being the third week:

	This week.	Tot'l this m'th.
Passengers	$3,384.20	$10,360.20
Freight	13,584.91	37,096.97
Mails and Express	858.83	2,567.49
Total	$21,840.20	$50,948.36
Corresp'g period in 1860	14,941.60	44,025.45
Increase in 1861	$6,698.73	$15,907.86

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, Bush.	Corn, Bush.	Oats, Bush.	Rye, Bush.	Bar. bbls.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	500	1,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	7,700	9,000	3,000		1,000
C. B. & Q. R. R.	295	1,000	6,795	100		1,000
C. & N. W. R. R.	200	200				700
C. & A. R. R.			1,000			
Total	2,495	9,900	21,795	4,100	500	3,700

	Lard bbls.	Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides No.	Sheep No.
G. & C. U. R. R.	60	1,100	100	100	200
C. & R. I. R. R.	100	2,000	50	100	100
C. B. & Q. R. R.	200	2,000	25	50	100
I. C. R. R.	300	70	25	50	600
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000	1,700	250	500	2,000
C. & N. W. R. R.	140				
C. & A. R. R.	40	60			370
Total	1,940	6,930	450	750	3,370

	Dr'd Lard lbs.	Live Hogs No.	Hides No.
G. & C. U. R. R.	60	190	100
C. & R. I. R. R.	100	2,000	50
C. B. & Q. R. R.	200	2,000	25
I. C. R. R.	300	70	25
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000	1,700	250
C. & N. W. R. R.	140		
C. & A. R. R.	40	60	
Total	1,940	6,930	450

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the last 24 hours amounted to 2,000—of which 1,150 were dressed. At the opening, this morning, a brisk inquiry by shippers, and $4.40@4.50 was paid for extra lots; but on Change the demand fell off, and the market became slightly weaker—rallying slightly towards the close, with sales of heavy hogs at $4.45. Live hogs were in active demand by packers, who took all that were offered at $4.15@4.50 gross.

There was a perfect calm in the provision market—buyers still holding back, and sellers not caring to press their stocks to sales. Green Mess Pork was nominal at $9.50. Lard is quoted at 7½@8c. Bulk Meats are dull and drooping. A lot of 100 lbs city packed Hams sold at $8½ lb, and several lots of country product at $7.50 for pickled Hams, $11.00 for pickled Shoulders, $11.50 for Hams, and $10.00 for Necks. Lard is quiet and sales are unchanged at 7½@7¾c for Head and Get, and 8@8½c for Leaf.

There was a limited demand for Flour to-day, but the offerings were light, and we have no change to note—with sales of about 1,100 bbls at $4.25@4.37½ for fair to good spring extras. The receipts of Wheat were light—only 7,000 bu—and the market strong and active, at 97@98c for No. 1 spring and 74½@74½c for No. 2 Spring. The market for Corn was easier and buyers had the advantage—the transactions being refusing at 30@30½c for Mixed in store and 31@31½c for Mixed and sold for delivery during the first half of April at the afloat. Oats nominal at 17@c. Rye was sold at 40c in store. Barley neglected. Highwines qu ist, with sales of good country brands at 14½c. Alcohol, 30@32c. Meals in good demand and steady. Dried Fruits are dull and heavy.

Flour and Provisions.

CHICAGO—Receipts of Flour and Wheat for the past 24 hours were unusually light, but buyers do not take hold with any freedom, and but little more is doing than to fill orders. Sales of 500 bbls at $4.25, and 1,000 bbls at $4.37½ for fair to good spring extras, and $4.50@4.75 for choice to double extra. Wheat is in good demand for delivery on the spot, and 7,000 bu sold at 97@98c for No. 1 spring, and 74½@74½c for No. 2 spring. Corn is in active demand, and 30,000 bu sold at 30½@31c for mixed, in store and afloat, and 31½@32c for mixed and sold for delivery during the first half of April. Oats are in demand at 17½c. Rye was sold at 40c in store. Barley neglected. Highwines qu iet, with sales of good country brands at 14½c. Alcohol, 30@32c. Meals in good demand and steady. Dried Fruits are dull and heavy.

Hogs and Provisions.

CINCINNATI.—The receipts of Hogs to-day were 2,000 head, against 1,500 head last Saturday. Packers do not take to the market freely, and only about 500 bbls mess is offered for delivery on the spot, and 1,000 bbls at $10, all city packed, and 1,000 bbls at $9.50 for delivery during the first half of February, and 500 bbls for delivery during the first half of March, all city packed, at $10. Lard held at 8c for prime kettle rendered, and 7¾c for prime steam rendered. Bulk Meats are in fair demand, and prices ranging from 4c for shoulders to 5½c for sides. Bacon is in fair demand, and 5½@6c paid for shoulders, and 7½@8c for sides. Hams are in demand at 9@10c. Sugar cured Hams are in demand at 10@11c. Beef Hams are in demand at $18@19. Mess Beef is in demand at $8.50@9 for old, and $10@10.50 for new. Prime Mess Beef is in demand at $7@7.50. Beef Hams are in demand at $16@17. Tallow is in demand at 6½@7c. Beeswax is in demand at 25@26c. Dried Beef is in demand at 7½@8c. Butter is in demand at 12@14c for Ohio. Lard is in demand at 8c for prime kettle rendered, and 7¾c for prime steam rendered.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1861.

FLOUR—Received 2247 bbls. Market quiet. Sales were:—500 bbls "Lucky 32 Hydraulic" on private terms; 150 bbls "Mount Carroll" at $4.25@4.37½; 250 bbls "Mount Carroll" at $4.37½@4.50.

WHEAT—Received 7,000 bu. Market quiet but better. Sales were:—1,400 bu No 1 spring in store; 5,600 bu do at 98c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 74½c in store; 18,000 bu do at 74½c in store.

CORN—Received, 27,000 bu. Market easier. Sales were:—700 bu Mixed in store at 30½c; 1,000 bu do at 30¾c in store; 10,000 bu mixed River for delivery during the first half of April, seller's option, at 31½c.

OATS—Received, none. Market quiet and nominal at 17½c in store.

RYE—Received, 1,400 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—500 bu No 1 at 40c in store; 50 bags do at 40c do.

BARLEY—Received, 120 bu. Market quiet and neglected. Sales were as follows:—87 bags good at 50c do.

SEEDS—Received, 6710 lbs. Timothy in good demand and firm at $2.50. Clover in fair demand at $4.50.

HIGHWINES—Received, 250 bbls. Market quiet. Sales were:—72 bbls country at 14½c. City wines held at 15c.

ALCOHOL—30@32c ₩ gal.

MESS PORK—Quiet and nominal at $16.00@16.50.

HUMPS—26 bbls country at $11.50.

CUT MEATS—800 lbs city pickled Hams at $8½c; 35 pcs country pickled Hams at $8½c; 40 bbls and 32 pcs country pickled shoulders at $11.00.

NEGRS—7 bbls country at $10.00.

LARD—Received 30,000 lbs. Market quiet.

TALLOW—25 bbls city tallow on p. t.; 4 bbls country at 9½c.

HIDES—Received, 13,928 lbs. Market steady, with a fair demand. Sales to-day were:—74 Dry Flint at 12½c; 56 Green country at 6½c; 20 Green Salted, at 6½c; 20 Calf Skins at 12½c.

BUTTER—The supply of Firkin butter is still large and the market dull at 9½@11c; Dairy in good local request: ! 12@13c.

EGGS—Fresh, 15@16c ₩ doz; Limed, 10@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens in good demand at $2.00 ₩ doz; Turkeys, 7@8c ₩ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2150. Market less active, but there is no material change in prices. Sales were as follows:

No.	Average.	Price.
130 hogs	averaging 210 lbs at	$4.40
900	averaging 270 lbs at	4.50
120	" 230 " at	4.45
110	" 270 " at	4.40
62	" 260 " at	4.40
53	" 260 " at	4.37½
45	" 260 " at	4.37½
79	" 240 " at	4.35
25	at 24 12½ cts dividing on 300 lbs.	
40	at 56 12½ " 400 "	
60	at 56 12½ " 400 "	

RIVER HOGS—Received, 536. Market firm and active. Sales were:

No.	Average.	Price.
146 Hogs	averaging 316 lbs at	$5.60
100	" 300 "	5.60
194	" 300 "	5.50
194	" 300 "	5.45
348	" 303 "	5.35
42	" 250 "	5.30
146	" 246 "	5.25
146	" 246 "	5.25
146	" 246 "	5.25